

posturing about, in reality and genuinely, before November 16.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule XV, the Chair announces he will reduce to minimum of 5 minutes the period of time within which a vote by electronic device, if ordered, will be taken on the question of agreeing to the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 235, nays 184, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 746]

YEAS—235

Allard	Ensign	Lewis (CA)
Archer	Everett	Lewis (KY)
Army	Ewing	Lightfoot
Bachus	Fawell	Linder
Baker (CA)	Fields (TX)	Livingston
Baker (LA)	Flanagan	LoBiondo
Ballenger	Foley	Longley
Barr	Forbes	Lucas
Barrett (NE)	Fowler	Manzullo
Bartlett	Fox	Martini
Barton	Franks (CT)	McCollum
Bass	Franks (NJ)	McCrery
Bateman	Frelinghuysen	McDade
Bereuter	Frisa	McHugh
Bilbray	Funderburk	McInnis
Bilirakis	Galleghy	McIntosh
Bliley	Ganske	McKeon
Blute	Gekas	Metcalfe
Boehlert	Gilchrest	Meyers
Boehner	Gillmor	Mica
Bonilla	Gilman	Miller (FL)
Bono	Goodlatte	Molinari
Boucher	Goodling	Moorhead
Brewster	Goss	Morella
Brownback	Graham	Myers
Bryant (TN)	Greenwood	Myrick
Bunn	Gunderson	Nethercutt
Bunning	Gutknecht	Neumann
Burr	Hancock	Ney
Burton	Hansen	Norwood
Buyer	Hastert	Nussle
Callahan	Hastings (WA)	Packard
Calvert	Hayes	Parker
Camp	Hayworth	Paxon
Canady	Hefley	Petri
Castle	Heineman	Pombo
Chabot	Herger	Porter
Chambliss	Hilleary	Portman
Chenoweth	Hobson	Pryce
Christensen	Hoekstra	Quillen
Chrysler	Hoke	Quinn
Clinger	Horn	Radanovich
Coble	Hostettler	Ramstad
Coburn	Houghton	Regula
Collins (GA)	Hunter	Roberts
Combest	Hutchinson	Rogers
Cooley	Hyde	Rohrabacher
Cox	Inglis	Ros-Lehtinen
Crane	Istook	Roth
Crapo	Johnson (CT)	Roukema
Cremeans	Johnson, Sam	Royce
Cubin	Jones	Salmon
Cunningham	Kasich	Sanford
Davis	Kelly	Saxton
Deal	Kim	Scarborough
DeLay	King	Schaefer
Diaz-Balart	Kingston	Schiff
Dickey	Klug	Seastrand
Doolittle	Knollenberg	Sensenbrenner
Dornan	Kolbe	Shadegg
Dreier	LaHood	Shaw
Duncan	Largent	Shays
Dunn	Latham	Shuster
Ehlers	LaTourette	Skeen
Ehrlich	Laughlin	Smith (MI)
Emerson	Lazio	Smith (NJ)
English	Leach	Smith (TX)

Smith (WA)
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Stearns
Stockman
Stump
Talent
Tate
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Thomas

Thornberry
Tiahrt
Torkildsen
Traficant
Upton
Vucanovich
Waldholtz
Walker
Walsh
Wamp
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)

Weller
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NAYS—184

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Baesler
Baldacci
Barcia
Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Beilenson
Bentsen
Berman
Bevill
Bishop
Bonior
Borski
Browder
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant (TX)
Cardin
Chapman
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coleman
Collins (IL)
Condit
Costello
Coyne
Cramer
Danner
de la Garza
DeFazio
DeLauro
Dellums
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Durbin
Eardwards
Engel
Eshoo
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Fazio
Filner
Flake
Foglietta
Ford
Frank (MA)
Frost
Furse
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Geren
Gibbons

Gonzalez
Gordon
Green
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hastings (FL)
Hefner
Hinchee
Holden
Hoyer
Jackson-Lee
Jacobs
Jefferson
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E.B.
Johnston
Kanjorski
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Klecza
Klink
Schumer
LaFalce
Lantos
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lincoln
Lipinski
Lofgren
Lowey
Luther
Maloney
Manton
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy
McDermott
McHale
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Miller (CA)
Minge
Mink
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moran
Murtha
Nadler
Neal
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Orton

Owens
Pallone
Pastor
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Pickett
Pomeroy
Poshard
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Richardson
Rivers
Roemer
Rose
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanders
Sawyer
Schroeder
Schumer
Scott
Serrano
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skelton
Slaughter
Spratt
Stark
Stenholm
Stokes
Studds
Stupak
Tanner
Taylor (MS)
Tejeda
Thompson
Thornton
Thurman
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Ward
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Williams
Wise
Woolsey
Wyden
Wynn
Yates

NOT VOTING—13

Andrews
Collins (MI)
Conyers
Fields (LA)
Harman

Hilliard
Kaptur
Mfume
Moakley
Oxley

Riggs
Tucker
Weldon (PA)

□ 1154

Messrs. SKELTON, MARTINEZ, and PETERSON of Florida changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. DICKEY changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the previous question was ordered. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. UPTON). The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill, H.R. 2429, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material and charts.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 239, I call up the bill (H.R. 2492) making appropriations for the legislative branch for fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of H.R. 2492 is as follows:

H.R. 2492

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS

SENATE

EXPENSE ALLOWANCES

For expense allowances of the Vice President, \$10,000; the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, \$10,000; Majority Leader of the Senate, \$10,000; Minority Leader of the Senate, \$10,000; Majority Whip of the Senate, \$5,000; Minority Whip of the Senate, \$5,000; and Chairmen of the Majority and Minority Conference Committees, \$3,000 for each Chairman; in all, \$56,000.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES FOR THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY LEADERS

For representation allowances of the Majority and Minority Leaders of the Senate, \$15,000 for each such Leader; in all, \$30,000.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

For compensation of officers, employees, and others as authorized by law, including agency contributions, \$69,727,000, which shall be paid from this appropriation without regard to the below limitations, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

For the Office of the Vice President, \$1,513,000.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

For the Office of the President Pro Tempore, \$325,000.

OFFICES OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY LEADERS

For Offices of the Majority and Minority Leaders, \$2,195,000.

OFFICES OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY WHIPS

For Offices of the Majority and Minority Whips, \$656,000.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

For the Conference of the Majority and the Conference of the Minority, at rates of compensation to be fixed by the Chairman of each such committee, \$996,000 for each such committee; in all, \$1,992,000.

OFFICES OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE MAJORITY AND THE CONFERENCE OF THE MINORITY

For Offices of the Secretaries of the Conference of the Majority and the Conference of the Minority, \$360,000.

POLICY COMMITTEES

For salaries of the Majority Policy Committee and the Minority Policy Committee, \$965,000 for each such committee, in all, \$1,930,000.

OFFICE OF THE CHAPLAIN

For Office of the Chaplain, \$192,000.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Office of the Secretary, \$12,128,000.

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

For Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$31,889,000.

OFFICES OF THE SECRETARIES FOR THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY

For Offices of the Secretary for the Majority and the Secretary for the Minority, \$1,047,000.

AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS AND RELATED EXPENSES

For agency contributions for employee benefits, as authorized by law, and related expenses, \$15,500,000.

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL OF THE SENATE

For salaries and expenses of the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate, \$3,381,000.

OFFICE OF SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL

For salaries and expenses of the Office of Senate Legal Counsel, \$936,000.

EXPENSE ALLOWANCES OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE, SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER OF THE SENATE, AND SECRETARIES FOR THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY OF THE SENATE

For expense allowances of the Secretary of the Senate, \$3,000; Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, \$3,000; Secretary for the Majority of the Senate, \$3,000; Secretary for the Minority of the Senate, \$3,000; in all, \$12,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

For expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, or conducted pursuant to section 134(a) of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, as amended, section 112 of Public Law 96-304 and Senate Resolution 281, agreed to March 11, 1980, \$66,395,000.

EXPENSES OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE CAUCUS ON INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL

For expenses of the United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control, \$305,000.

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

For expenses of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, \$1,266,000.

SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER OF THE SENATE

For expenses of the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, \$61,347,000.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

For miscellaneous items, \$6,644,000.

SENATORS' OFFICIAL PERSONNEL AND OFFICE EXPENSE ACCOUNT

For Senators' Official Personnel and Office Expense Account, \$204,029,000.

OFFICE OF SENATE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

For salaries and expenses of the Office of Senate Fair Employment Practices, \$778,000.

SETTLEMENTS AND AWARDS RESERVE

For expenses for settlements and awards, \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

STATIONERY (REVOLVING FUND)

For stationery for the President of the Senate, \$4,500, for officers of the Senate and the Conference of the Majority and Conference of the Minority of the Senate, \$8,500; in all, \$13,000.

OFFICIAL MAIL COSTS

For expenses necessary for official mail costs of the Senate, \$11,000,000.

RESCISSION

Of the funds previously appropriated under the heading "SENATE", \$63,544,724.12 are rescinded.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SECTION 1. (a) On and after October 1, 1995, no Senator shall receive mileage under section 17 of the Act of July 28, 1866 (2 U.S.C. 43).

(b) On and after October 1, 1995, the President of the Senate shall not receive mileage under the first section of the Act of July 8, 1935 (2 U.S.C. 43a).

SEC. 2. (a) There is established in the Treasury of the United States within the contingent fund of the Senate a revolving fund, to be known as the "Office of the Chaplain Expense Revolving Fund" (hereafter referred to as the "fund"). The fund shall consist of all moneys collected or received with respect to the Office of the Chaplain of the Senate.

(b) The fund shall be available without fiscal year limitation for disbursement by the Secretary of the Senate, not to exceed \$10,000 in any fiscal year, for the payment of official expenses incurred by the Chaplain of the Senate. In addition, moneys in the fund may be used to purchase food or food related items. The fund shall not be available for the payment of salaries.

(c) All moneys (including donated moneys) received or collected with respect to the Office of the Chaplain of the Senate shall be deposited in the fund and shall be available for purposes of this section.

(d) Disbursements from the fund shall be made on vouchers approved by the Chaplain of the Senate.

SEC. 3. Funds appropriated under the heading, "Settlements and Awards Reserve" in Public Law 103-283 shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 4. Section 902 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1983 (2 U.S.C. 88b-6) is amended by striking the second sentence and inserting the following: "The amounts so withheld shall be deposited in the revolving fund, within the contingent fund of the Senate, for the Daniel Webster Senate Page Residence, as established by section 4 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1995 (2 U.S.C. 88b-7)."

SEC. 5. (a) Any payment for local and long distance telecommunications service provided to any user by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate shall cover the total invoiced amount, including any amount relating to separately identified toll calls, and shall be charged to the appropriation for the fiscal year in which the underlying base service period covered by the invoice ends.

(b) As used in subsection (a), the term "user" means any Senator, Officer of the Senate, Committee, office, or entity provided telephone equipment and services by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

SEC. 6. Section 4(b) of Public Law 103-283 is amended by inserting before "collected" the following: "(including donated moneys)".

SEC. 7. Section 1 of Public Law 101-520 (2 U.S.C. 61g-6a) is amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. (a)(1) The Chairman of the Majority or Minority Policy Committee of the Senate may, during any fiscal year, at his or her election transfer funds from the appropriation account for salaries for the Majority and Minority Policy Committees of the Senate, to the account, within the contingent fund of the Senate, from which expenses are payable for such committees.

"(2) The Chairman of the Majority or Minority Policy Committee of the Senate may, during any fiscal year, at his or her election transfer funds from the appropriation account for expenses, within the contingent fund of the Senate, for the Majority and Minority Policy Committees of the Senate, to the account from which salaries are payable for such committees.

"(b)(1) The Chairman of the Majority or Minority Conference Committee of the Senate may, during any fiscal year, at his or her election transfer funds from the appropriation account for salaries for the Majority and Minority Conference Committees of the Senate, to the account, within the contingent fund of the Senate, from which expenses are payable for such committees.

"(2) The Chairman of the Majority or Minority Conference Committee of the Senate may, during any fiscal year, at his or her election transfer funds from the appropriation account for expenses, within the contingent fund of the Senate, for the Majority and Minority Conference Committees of the Senate, to the account from which salaries are payable for such committees.

"(c) Any funds transferred under this section shall be—

"(1) available for expenditure by such committee in like manner and for the same purposes as are other moneys which are available for expenditure by such committee from the account to which the funds were transferred; and

"(2) made at such time or times as the Chairman shall specify in writing to the Senate Disbursing Office.

"(d) The Chairman of a committee transferring funds under this section shall notify the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate of the transfer."

(b) The amendment made by this section shall take effect on October 1, 1995, and shall be effective with respect to fiscal years beginning on or after that date.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the House of Representatives, \$671,561,000, as follows:

HOUSE LEADERSHIP OFFICES

For salaries and expenses, as authorized by law, \$11,271,000, including: Office of the Speaker, \$1,478,000, including \$25,000 for official expenses of the Speaker; Office of the Majority Floor Leader, \$1,470,000, including \$10,000 for official expenses of the Majority Leader; Office of the Minority Floor Leader, \$1,480,000, including \$10,000 for official expenses of the Minority Leader; Office of the Majority Whip, including the Chief Deputy Majority Whip, \$928,000, including \$5,000 for official expenses of the Majority Whip; Office of the Minority Whip, including the Chief Deputy Minority Whip, \$918,000, including \$5,000 for official expenses of the Minority Whip; Speaker's Office for Legislative Floor Activities, \$376,000; Republican Steering Committee, \$664,000; Republican Conference, \$1,083,000; Democratic Steering and Policy Committee, \$1,181,000; Democratic Caucus, \$566,000; and nine minority employees, \$1,127,000.

MEMBERS' REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCES INCLUDING MEMBERS' CLERK HIRE, OFFICIAL EXPENSES OF MEMBERS, AND OFFICIAL MAIL

For Members' representational allowances, including Members' clerk hire, official expenses, and official mail, \$360,503,000: *Provided*, That no such funds shall be used for the purposes of sending unsolicited mass mailings within 90 days before an election in which the Member is a candidate.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

STANDING COMMITTEES, SPECIAL AND SELECT

For salaries and expenses of standing committees, special and select, authorized by House resolutions, \$78,629,000.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

For salaries and expenses of the Committee on Appropriations, \$16,945,000, including studies and examinations of executive agencies and temporary personal services for such committee, to be expended in accordance with section 202(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and to be available for reimbursement to agencies for services performed.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

For compensation and expenses of officers and employees, as authorized by law, \$83,733,000, including: for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Clerk, including not to exceed \$1,000 for official representation and reception expenses, \$13,807,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Sergeant at Arms, including the position of Superintendent of Garages, and including not to exceed \$750 for official representation and reception expenses, \$3,410,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer, \$53,556,000, including salaries, expenses and temporary personal services of House Information Resources, \$27,500,000, of which \$16,000,000 is provided herein: *Provided*, That House Information Resources is authorized to receive reimbursement from Members of the House of Representatives and other governmental entities for services provided and such reimbursement shall be deposited in the Treasury for credit to this account; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Inspector General, \$3,954,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of Compliance, \$858,000; Office of the Chaplain, \$126,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Parliamentarian, including the Parliamentarian and \$2,000 for preparing the Digest of Rules, \$1,180,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the House, \$1,700,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the House, \$4,524,000; and other authorized employees, \$618,000.

ALLOWANCES AND EXPENSES

For allowances and expenses as authorized by House resolution or law, \$120,480,000, including: supplies, materials, administrative costs and Federal tort claims, \$1,213,000; official mail for committees, leadership offices, and administrative offices of the House, \$1,000,000; reemployed annuitants reimbursements, \$68,000; Government contributions to employees' life insurance fund, retirement funds, Social Security fund, Medicare fund, health benefits fund, and worker's and unemployment compensation, \$117,541,000; and miscellaneous items including purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair and operation of House motor vehicles, interparliamentary receptions, and gratuities to heirs of deceased employees of the House, \$658,000.

CHILD CARE CENTER

For salaries and expenses of the House of Representatives Child Care Center, such amounts as are deposited in the account established by section 312(d)(1) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1992 (40

U.S.C. 184g(d)(1)), subject to the level specified in the budget of the Center, as submitted to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. Effective with respect to fiscal years beginning with fiscal year 1995, in the case of mail from outside sources presented to the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives (other than mail through the Postal Service and mail with postage otherwise paid) for internal delivery in the House of Representatives, the Chief Administrative Officer is authorized to collect fees equal to the applicable postage. Amounts received by the Chief Administrative Officer as fees under the preceding sentence shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 102. Effective with respect to fiscal years beginning with fiscal year 1995, amounts received by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives from the Administrator of General Services for rebates under the Government Travel Charge Card Program shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 103. The provisions of section 223(b) of House Resolution 6, One Hundred Fourth Congress, agreed to January 5 (legislative day, January 4), 1995, establishing the Speaker's Office for Legislative Floor Activities; House Resolution 7, One Hundred Fourth Congress, agreed to January 5 (legislative day, January 4), 1995, providing for the designation of certain minority employees; House Resolution 9, One Hundred Fourth Congress, agreed to January 5 (legislative day, January 4), 1995, providing amounts for the Republican Steering Committee and the Democratic Policy Committee; House Resolution 10, One Hundred Fourth Congress, agreed to January 5 (legislative day, January 4), 1995, providing for the transfer of two employee positions; and House Resolution 113, One Hundred Fourth Congress, agreed to March 10, 1995, providing for the transfer of certain employee positions shall each be the permanent law with respect thereto.

SEC. 104. (a) The five statutory positions specified in subsection (b), subsection (c), and subsection (d) are transferred from the House Republican Conference to the Republican Steering Committee.

(b) The first two of the five positions referred to in subsection (a) are—

(1) the position established for the chief deputy majority whip by subsection (a) of the first section of House Resolution 393, Ninety-fifth Congress, agreed to March 31, 1977, as enacted into permanent law by section 115 of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1978 (2 U.S.C. 74a-3); and

(2) the position established for the chief deputy majority whip by section 102(a)(4) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1990;

both of which positions were transferred to the majority leader by House Resolution 10, One Hundred Fourth Congress, agreed to January 5 (legislative day, January 4), 1995, as enacted into permanent law by section 103 of this Act, and both of which positions were further transferred to the House Republican Conference by House Resolution 113, One Hundred Fourth Congress, agreed to March 10, 1995, as enacted into permanent law by section 103 of this Act.

(c) The second two of the five positions referred to in subsection (a) are the two positions established by section 103(a)(2) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1986.

(d) The fifth of the five positions referred to in subsection (a) is the position for the House Republican Conference established by House Resolution 625, Eighty-ninth Congress, agreed to October 22, 1965, as enacted into permanent law by section 103 of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1967.

(e) The transfers under this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 105. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, or any rule, regulation, or other authority, travel for studies and examinations under section 202(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 72a(b)) shall be governed by applicable laws or regulations of the House of Representatives or as promulgated from time to time by the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(b) Subsection (a) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply to travel performed on or after that date.

SEC. 106. (a) Notwithstanding the paragraph under the heading "GENERAL PROVISION" in chapter XI of the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957 (2 U.S.C. 102a) or any other provision of law, effective on the date of the enactment of this section, unexpended balances in accounts described in subsection (b) are withdrawn, with unpaid obligations to be liquidated in the manner provided in the second sentence of that paragraph.

(b) The accounts referred to in subsection (a) are the House of Representatives legislative service organization revolving accounts under section 311 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1994 (2 U.S.C. 96a).

SEC. 107. (a) Each fund and account specified in subsection (b) shall be available only to the extent provided in appropriations Acts.

(b) The funds and accounts referred to in subsection (a) are—

(1) the revolving fund for the House Barber Shops, established by the paragraph under the heading "HOUSE BARBER SHOPS REVOLVING FUND" in the matter relating to the House of Representatives in chapter III of title I of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1975 (Public Law 93-554; 88 Stat. 1776);

(2) the revolving fund for the House Beauty Shop, established by the matter under the heading "HOUSE BEAUTY SHOP" in the matter relating to administrative provisions for the House of Representatives in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1970 (Public Law 91-145; 83 Stat. 347);

(3) the special deposit account established for the House of Representatives Restaurant by section 208 of the First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1941 (40 U.S.C. 174k note); and

(4) the revolving fund established for the House Recording Studio by section 105(g) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1957 (2 U.S.C. 123b(g)).

(c) This section shall take effect on October 1, 1995, and shall apply with respect to fiscal years beginning on or after that date.

SEC. 107A. For fiscal year 1996, subject to the direction of the Committee on House Oversight of the House of Representatives, of the total amount deposited in the account referred to in section 107(b)(3) of this Act from vending operations of the House of Representatives Restaurant System, the cost of goods sold shall be available to pay the cost of inventory for such operations.

SEC. 108. The House Employees Position Classification Act (2 U.S.C. 291, et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 3(1), by striking out "Doorkeeper, and the Postmaster," and inserting in lieu thereof "Chief Administrative Officer, and the Inspector General";

(2) in the first sentence of section 4(b), by striking out "Doorkeeper, and the Postmaster," and inserting in lieu thereof "Chief Administrative Officer, and the Inspector General";

(3) in section 5(b)(1), by striking out "Doorkeeper, and the Postmaster" and inserting in lieu thereof "Chief Administrative Officer, and the Inspector General"; and

(4) in the first sentence of section 5(c), by striking out "Doorkeeper, and the Postmaster," and inserting in lieu thereof "Chief Administrative Officer, and the Inspector General".

SEC. 109. (a) Upon the approval of the appropriate employing authority, an employee of the House of Representatives who is separated from employment, may be paid a lump sum for the accrued annual leave of the employee. The lump sum—

(1) shall be paid in an amount not more than the lesser of—

(A) the amount of the monthly pay of the employee, as determined by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives; or

(B) the amount equal to the monthly pay of the employee, as determined by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives, divided by 30, and multiplied by the number of days of the accrued annual leave of the employee;

(2) shall be paid—

(A) for clerk hire employees, from the clerk hire allowance of the Member;

(B) for committee employees, from amounts appropriated for committees; and

(C) for other employees, from amounts appropriated to the employing authority; and

(3) shall be based on the rate of pay in effect with respect to the employee on the last day of employment of the employee.

(b) The Committee on House Oversight shall have authority to prescribe regulations to carry out this section.

(c) As used in this section, the term "employee of the House of Representatives" means an employee whose pay is disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives or the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives, as applicable, except that such term does not include a uniformed or civilian support employee under the Capitol Police Board.

(d) Payments under this section may be made with respect to separations from employment taking place after June 30, 1995.

SEC. 110. (a)(1) Effective on the date of the enactment of this Act, the allowances for office personnel and equipment for certain Members of the House of Representatives, as adjusted through the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, are further adjusted as specified in paragraph (2).

(2) The further adjustments referred to in paragraph (1) are as follows:

(A) The allowance for the majority leader is increased by \$167,532.

(B) The allowance for the majority whip is decreased by \$167,532.

(b)(1) Effective on the date of the enactment of this Act, the House of Representatives allowances referred to in paragraph (2), as adjusted through the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, are further adjusted, or are established, as the case may be, as specified in paragraph (2).

(2) The further adjustments and the establishment referred to in paragraph (1) are as follows:

(A) The allowance for the Republican Conference is increased by \$134,491.

(B) The allowance for the Republican Steering Committee is established at \$66,995.

(C) The allowance for the Democratic Steering and Policy Committee is increased by \$201,430.

(D) The allowance for the Democratic Caucus is increased by \$56.

JOINT ITEMS

For Joint Committees, as follows:

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

For salaries and expenses of the Joint Economic Committee, \$3,000,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

For salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on Printing, \$750,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

For salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on Taxation, \$5,116,000, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

For other joint items, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

For medical supplies, equipment, and contingent expenses of the emergency rooms, and for the Attending Physician and his assistants, including (1) an allowance of \$1,500 per month to the Attending Physician; (2) an allowance of \$500 per month each to two medical officers while on duty in the Attending Physician's office; (3) an allowance of \$500 per month to one assistant and \$400 per month each to not to exceed nine assistants on the basis heretofore provided for such assistance; and (4) \$852,000 for reimbursement to the Department of the Navy for expenses incurred for staff and equipment assigned to the Office of the Attending Physician, which shall be advanced and credited to the applicable appropriation or appropriations from which such salaries, allowances, and other expenses are payable and shall be available for all the purposes thereof, \$1,260,000, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

CAPITOL POLICE BOARD

CAPITOL POLICE

SALARIES

For the Capitol Police Board for salaries, including overtime, hazardous duty pay differential, clothing allowance of not more than \$600 each for members required to wear civilian attire, and Government contributions to employees' benefits funds, as authorized by law, of officers, members, and employees of the Capitol Police, \$70,132,000, of which \$34,213,000 is provided to the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House, and \$35,919,000 is provided to the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate: *Provided*, That, of the amounts appropriated under this heading, such amounts as may be necessary may be transferred between the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives and the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, upon approval of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

GENERAL EXPENSES

For the Capitol Police Board for necessary expenses of the Capitol Police, including motor vehicles, communications and other equipment, uniforms, weapons, supplies, materials, training, medical services, forensic services, stenographic services, the employee assistance program, not more than \$2,000 for the awards program, postage, telephone service, travel advances, relocation of instructor and liaison personnel for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, and \$85 per month for extra services performed for the Capitol Police Board by an employee of the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate or the House of Representatives designated by the Chairman of the Board, \$2,560,000, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the cost of basic training for the Capitol Police at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center for fiscal year 1996 shall be paid by the Secretary of the

Treasury from funds available to the Department of the Treasury.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

SEC. 111. Amounts appropriated for fiscal year 1996 for the Capitol Police Board under the heading "CAPITOL POLICE" may be transferred between the headings "SALARIES" and "GENERAL EXPENSES", upon approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

CAPITOL GUIDE SERVICE AND SPECIAL SERVICES OFFICE

For salaries and expenses of the Capitol Guide Service and Special Services Office, \$1,991,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate: *Provided*, That none of these funds shall be used to employ more than forty individuals: *Provided further*, That the Capitol Guide Board is authorized, during emergencies, to employ not more than two additional individuals for not more than one hundred twenty days each, and not more than six months each, for the Capitol Guide Service.

STATEMENTS OF APPROPRIATIONS

For the preparation, under the direction of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, of the statements for the first session of the One Hundred Fourth Congress, showing appropriations made, indefinite appropriations, and contracts authorized, together with a chronological history of the regular appropriations bills as required by law, \$30,000, to be paid to the persons designated by the chairmen of such committees to supervise the work.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

SEC. 112. Section 310 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1990 (2 U.S.C. 130e), is amended—

(1) by striking out "Clerk" and inserting in lieu thereof "Sergeant at Arms"; and

(2) by striking out "Librarian of Congress" and inserting in lieu thereof "Architect of the Capitol".

OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE

For salaries and expenses of the Office of Compliance, as authorized by section 305 of Public Law 104-1, the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1385), \$2,500,000, of which \$500,000 shall be transferred from the amount provided for salaries and expenses of the Office of Compliance under the headings "HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES", "Salaries and Expenses", and "Salaries, Officers and Employees".

OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses necessary to carry out the orderly closure of the Office of Technology Assessment, \$3,615,000, of which \$150,000 shall remain available until September 30, 1997. Upon enactment of this Act, \$2,500,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading in Public Law 103-283 shall remain available until September 30, 1996: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available in this Act shall be available for salaries or expenses of any employee of the Office of Technology Assessment in excess of 17 employees except for severance pay purposes.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 113. Upon enactment of this Act all employees of the Office of Technology Assessment for 183 days preceding termination of employment who are terminated as a result of the elimination of the Office and who are not otherwise gainfully employed may continue to be paid by the Office of Technology Assessment at their respective salaries for a period not to exceed 60 calendar

days following the employee's date of termination or until the employee becomes otherwise gainfully employed whichever is earlier. Any day for which a former employee receives a payment under this section shall be counted as Federal service for purposes of determining entitlement to benefits, including retirement, annual and sick leave earnings, and health and life insurance. A statement in writing to the Director of the Office of Technology Assessment or his designee by any such employee that he was not gainfully employed during such period or the portion thereof for which payment is claimed shall be accepted as prima facie evidence that he was not so employed.

SEC. 114. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, or any other provision of law, upon the abolition of the Office of Technology Assessment, all records and property of the Office (including the Unix system, all computer hardware and software, all library collections and research materials, and all photocopying equipment), shall be under the administrative control of the Architect of the Capitol. Not later than December 31, 1995, the Architect shall submit a proposal to transfer such records and property to appropriate support agencies of the Legislative Branch which request such transfer, and shall carry out such transfer subject to the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), including not to exceed \$2,500 to be expended on the certification of the Director of the Congressional Budget Office in connection with official representation and reception expenses, \$24,288,000: *Provided*, That none of these funds shall be available for the purchase or hire of a passenger motor vehicle: *Provided further*, That none of the funds in this Act shall be available for salaries or expenses of any employee of the Congressional Budget Office in excess of 232 full-time equivalent positions: *Provided further*, That any sale or lease of property, supplies, or services to the Congressional Budget Office shall be deemed to be a sale or lease of such property, supplies, or services to the Congress subject to section 903 of Public Law 98-63: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall have the authority, within the limits of available appropriations, to dispose of surplus or obsolete personal property by inter-agency transfer, donation, or discarding.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

SEC. 115. Section 8402(c) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (7) as paragraph (8); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following:

“(7) The Director of the Congressional Budget Office may exclude from the operation of this chapter an employee under the Congressional Budget Office whose employment is temporary or intermittent.”.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

SALARIES

For the Architect of the Capitol, the Assistant Architect of the Capitol, and other personal services, at rates of pay provided by law, \$8,569,000.

TRAVEL

Appropriations under the control of the Architect of the Capitol shall be available for expenses of travel on official business not

to exceed in the aggregate under all funds the sum of \$20,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES

To enable the Architect of the Capitol to make surveys and studies, and to meet unforeseen expenses in connection with activities under his care, \$100,000.

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

CAPITOL BUILDINGS

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Capitol and electrical substations of the Senate and House office buildings, under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, including furnishings and office equipment; including not to exceed \$1,000 for official reception and representation expenses, to be expended as the Architect of the Capitol may approve; purchase or exchange, maintenance and operation of a passenger motor vehicle; and attendance, when specifically authorized by the Architect of the Capitol, at meetings or conventions in connection with subjects related to work under the Architect of the Capitol, \$22,882,000, of which \$2,950,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That hereafter expenses, based on full cost recovery, for flying American flags and providing certification services therefor shall be advanced or reimbursed upon request of the Architect of the Capitol, and amounts so received shall be deposited into the Treasury.

CAPITOL GROUNDS

For all necessary expenses for care and improvement of grounds surrounding the Capitol, the Senate and House office buildings, and the Capitol Power Plant, \$5,143,000, of which \$25,000 shall remain available until expended.

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

For all necessary expenses for maintenance, care and operation of Senate Office Buildings; and furniture and furnishings to be expended under the control and supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, \$41,757,000, of which \$4,850,000 shall remain available until expended.

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the House office buildings, \$33,001,000, of which \$5,261,000 shall remain available until expended.

CAPITOL POWER PLANT

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Capitol Power Plant; lighting, heating, power (including the purchase of electrical energy) and water and sewer services for the Capitol, Senate and House office buildings, Library of Congress buildings, and the grounds about the same, Botanic Garden, Senate garage, and air conditioning refrigeration not supplied from plants in any of such buildings; heating the Government Printing Office and Washington City Post Office, and heating and chilled water for air conditioning for the Supreme Court Building, Union Station complex, Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building and the Folger Shakespeare Library, expenses for which shall be advanced or reimbursed upon request of the Architect of the Capitol and amounts so received shall be deposited into the Treasury to the credit of this appropriation, \$31,518,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$4,000,000 of the funds credited or to be reimbursed to this appropriation as herein provided shall be available for obligation during fiscal year 1996.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 203 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 166) and

to revise and extend the Annotated Constitution of the United States of America, \$60,084,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation may be used to pay any salary or expense in connection with any publication, or preparation of material therefor (except the Digest of Public General Bills), to be issued by the Library of Congress unless such publication has obtained prior approval of either the Committee on House Oversight of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the compensation of the Director of the Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, shall be at an annual rate which is equal to the annual rate of basic pay for positions at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING

For authorized printing and binding for the Congress and the distribution of Congressional information in any format; printing and binding for the Architect of the Capitol; expenses necessary for preparing the semi-monthly and session index to the Congressional Record, as authorized by law (44 U.S.C. 902); printing and binding of Government publications authorized by law to be distributed to Members of Congress; and printing, binding, and distribution of Government publications authorized by law to be distributed without charge to the recipient, \$83,770,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for paper copies of the permanent edition of the Congressional Record for individual Representatives, Resident Commissioners or Delegates authorized under 44 U.S.C. 906: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred under the appropriations for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years.

This title may be cited as the “Congressional Operations Appropriations Act, 1996”.

TITLE II—OTHER AGENCIES

BOTANIC GARDEN

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Botanic Garden and the nurseries, buildings, grounds, and collections; and purchase and exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of a passenger motor vehicle; all under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, \$3,053,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. (a) Section 201 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1993 (40 U.S.C. 216c note) is amended by striking out “\$6,000,000” each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof “\$10,000,000”.

(b) Section 307E(a)(1) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1989 (40 U.S.C. 216c(a)(1)) is amended by striking out “plans” and inserting in lieu thereof “plants”.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Library of Congress, not otherwise provided for, including development and maintenance of the Union Catalogs; custody and custodial care of the Library buildings; special clothing; cleaning, laundering and repair of uniforms; preservation of motion pictures in the custody of the Library; preparation and distribution of catalog cards and other publications of the Library; hire or purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; and expenses of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board not properly chargeable to the income of any

trust fund held by the Board, \$211,664,000, of which not more than \$7,869,000 shall be derived from collections credited to this appropriation during fiscal year 1996 under the Act of June 28, 1902 (chapter 1301; 32 Stat. 480; 2 U.S.C. 150): *Provided*, That the total amount available for obligation shall be reduced by the amount by which collections are less than the \$7,869,000: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, \$8,458,000 is to remain available until expended for acquisition of books, periodicals, and newspapers, and all other materials including subscriptions for bibliographic services for the Library, including \$40,000 to be available solely for the purchase, when specifically approved by the Librarian, of special and unique materials for additions to the collections.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Copyright Office, including publication of the decisions of the United States courts involving copyrights, \$30,818,000, of which not more than \$16,840,000 shall be derived from collections credited to this appropriation during fiscal year 1996 under 17 U.S.C. 708(c), and not more than \$2,990,000 shall be derived from collections during fiscal year 1996 under 17 U.S.C. 111(d)(2), 119(b)(2), 802(h), and 1005: *Provided*, That the total amount available for obligation shall be reduced by the amount by which collections are less than \$19,830,000: *Provided further*, That up to \$100,000 of the amount appropriated is available for the maintenance of an "International Copyright Institute" in the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress for the purpose of training nationals of developing countries in intellectual property laws and policies: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$2,250 may be expended on the certification of the Librarian of Congress or his designee, in connection with official representation and reception expenses for activities of the International Copyright Institute.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses to carry out the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1931 (chapter 400; 46 Stat. 1487; 2 U.S.C. 135a), \$44,951,000, of which \$11,694,000 shall remain available until expended.

FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS

For necessary expenses for the purchase and repair of furniture, furnishings, office and library equipment, \$4,882,000, of which \$943,000 shall be available until expended only for the purchase and supply of furniture, shelving, furnishings, and related costs necessary for the renovation and restoration of the Thomas Jefferson and John Adams Library buildings.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 202. Appropriations in this Act available to the Library of Congress shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$194,290, of which \$58,100 is for the Congressional Research Service, when specifically authorized by the Librarian, for attendance at meetings concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation is made.

SEC. 203. (a) No part of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used by the Library of Congress to administer any flexible or compressed work schedule which—

(1) applies to any manager or supervisor in a position the grade or level of which is equal to or higher than GS-15; and

(2) grants such manager or supervisor the right to not be at work for all or a portion of a workday because of time worked by the manager or supervisor on another workday.

(b) For purposes of this section, the term "manager or supervisor" means any management official or supervisor, as such terms are

defined in section 7103(a) (10) and (11) of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 204. Appropriated funds received by the Library of Congress from other Federal agencies to cover general and administrative overhead costs generated by performing reimbursable work for other agencies under the authority of 31 U.S.C. 1535 and 1536 shall not be used to employ more than 65 employees and may be expended or obligated—

(1) in the case of a reimbursement, only to such extent or in such amounts as are provided in appropriations Acts; or

(2) in the case of an advance payment, only—

(A) to pay for such general or administrative overhead costs as are attributable to the work performed for such agency; or

(B) to such extent or in such amounts as are provided in appropriations Acts, with respect to any purpose not allowable under subparagraph (A).

SEC. 205. Not to exceed \$5,000 of any funds appropriated to the Library of Congress may be expended, on the certification of the Librarian of Congress, in connection with official representation and reception expenses for the Library of Congress incentive awards program.

SEC. 206. Not to exceed \$12,000 of funds appropriated to the Library of Congress may be expended, on the certification of the Librarian of Congress or his designee, in connection with official representation and reception expenses for the Overseas Field Offices.

SEC. 207. Under the heading "Library of Congress" obligational authority shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$99,412,000 for reimbursable and revolving fund activities, and \$6,812,000 for non-expenditure transfer activities in support of parliamentary development during the current fiscal year.

SEC. 208. Notwithstanding this or any other Act, obligational authority under the heading "Library of Congress" for activities in support of parliamentary development is prohibited, except for Russia, Ukraine, Albania, Slovakia, and Romania, for other than incidental purposes.

SEC. 209. (a) The purpose of this section is to reduce the cost of information support for the Congress by eliminating duplication among systems which provide electronic access by Congress to legislative information.

(b) As used in this section, the term "legislative information" means information, prepared within the legislative branch, consisting of the text of publicly available bills, amendments, committee hearings, and committee reports, the text of the Congressional Record, data relating to bill status, data relating to legislative activity, and other similar public information that is directly related to the legislative process.

(c) Pursuant to the plan approved under subsection (d) and consistent with the provisions of any other law, the Library of Congress or the entity designated by that plan shall develop and maintain, in coordination with other appropriate entities of the legislative branch, a single legislative information retrieval system to serve the entire Congress.

(d) The Library shall develop a plan for creation of this system, taking into consideration the findings and recommendations of the study directed by House Report No. 103-517 to identify and eliminate redundancies in congressional information systems. This plan must be approved by the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, the Committee on House Oversight of the House of Representatives, and the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Library shall provide these committees with regular status reports on the development of the plan.

(e) In formulating its plan, the Library shall examine issues regarding efficient ways

to make this information available to the public. This analysis shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives as well as the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, and the Committee on House Oversight of the House of Representatives for their consideration and possible action.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

STRUCTURAL AND MECHANICAL CARE

For all necessary expenses for the mechanical and structural maintenance, care and operation of the Library buildings and grounds, \$12,428,000, of which \$3,710,000 shall remain available until expended.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses of the Office of Superintendent of Documents necessary to provide for the cataloging and indexing of Government publications and their distribution to the public, Members of Congress, other Government agencies, and designated depository and international exchange libraries as authorized by law, \$30,307,000: *Provided*, That travel expenses, including travel expenses of the Depository Library Council to the Public Printer, shall not exceed \$130,000: *Provided further*, That funds, not to exceed \$2,000,000, from current year appropriations are authorized for producing and disseminating Congressional Serial Sets and other related Congressional/non-Congressional publications for 1994 and 1995 to depository and other designated libraries.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

SEC. 210. The fiscal year 1997 budget submission of the Public Printer to the Congress for the Government Printing Office shall include appropriations requests and recommendations to the Congress that—

(1) are consistent with the strategic plan included in the technological study performed by the Public Printer pursuant to Senate Report 104-114;

(2) assure substantial progress toward maximum use of electronic information dissemination technologies by all departments, agencies, and other entities of the Government with respect to the Depository Library Program and information dissemination generally; and

(3) are formulated so as to require that any department, agency, or other entity of the Government that does not make such progress shall bear from its own resources the cost of its information dissemination by other than electronic means.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE REVOLVING FUND

The Government Printing Office is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available and in accord with the law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act as may be necessary in carrying out the programs and purposes set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for the Government Printing Office revolving fund: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,500 may be expended on the certification of the Public Printer in connection with official representation and reception expenses: *Provided further*, That the revolving fund shall be available for the hire or purchase of passenger motor vehicles, not to exceed a fleet of twelve: *Provided further*, That expenditures in connection with travel expenses of the advisory councils to the Public Printer shall be

deemed necessary to carry out the provisions of title 44, United States Code: *Provided further*, That the revolving fund shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the rate for level V of the Executive Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5316): *Provided further*, That the revolving fund and the funds provided under the headings "OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS" and "SALARIES AND EXPENSES" together may not be available for the full-time equivalent employment of more than 3,800 workyears by the end of fiscal year 1996: *Provided further*, That activities financed through the revolving fund may provide information in any format: *Provided further*, That the revolving fund shall not be used to administer any flexible or compressed work schedule which applies to any manager or supervisor in a position the grade or level of which is equal to or higher than GS-15: *Provided further*, That expenses for attendance at meetings shall not exceed \$75,000.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the General Accounting Office, including not to exceed \$7,000 to be expended on the certification of the Comptroller General of the United States in connection with official representation and reception expenses; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the rate for level IV of the Executive Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5315); hire of one passenger motor vehicle; advance payments in foreign countries in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3324; benefits comparable to those payable under sections 901(5), 901(6) and 901(8) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4081(5), 4081(6) and 4081(8)); and under regulations prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States, rental of living quarters in foreign countries and travel benefits comparable with those which are now or hereafter may be granted single employees of the Agency for International Development, including single Foreign Service personnel assigned to AID projects, by the Administrator of the Agency for International Development—or his designee—under the authority of section 636(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2396(b)); \$374,406,000: *Provided*, That not more than \$400,000 of reimbursements received incident to the operation of the General Accounting Office Building shall be available for use in fiscal year 1996: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 9105 hereafter amounts reimbursed to the Comptroller General pursuant to that section shall be deposited to the appropriation of the General Accounting Office then available and remain available until expended, and not more than \$8,000,000 of such funds shall be available for use in fiscal year 1996: *Provided further*, That this appropriation and appropriations for administrative expenses of any other department or agency which is a member of the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program (JFMIP) shall be available to finance an appropriate share of JFMIP costs as determined by the JFMIP, including the salary of the Executive Director and secretarial support: *Provided further*, That this appropriation and appropriations for administrative expenses of any other department or agency which is a member of the National Intergovernmental Audit Forum or a Regional Intergovernmental Audit Forum shall be available to finance an appropriate share of Forum costs as determined by the Forum, including necessary travel expenses of non-Federal participants. Payments hereunder to either the Forum or the JFMIP may be credited as reimbursements to any appropriation from which costs involved are initially fi-

nanced: *Provided further*, That to the extent that funds are otherwise available for obligation, agreements or contracts for the removal of asbestos, and renovation of the building and building systems (including the heating, ventilation and air conditioning system, electrical system and other major building systems) of the General Accounting Office Building may be made for periods not exceeding five years: *Provided further*, That this appropriation and appropriations for administrative expenses of any other department or agency which is a member of the American Consortium on International Public Administration (ACIPA) shall be available to finance an appropriate share of ACIPA costs as determined by the ACIPA, including any expenses attributable to membership of ACIPA in the International Institute of Administrative Sciences.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 211. (a) Effective June 30, 1996, the functions of the Comptroller General identified in subsection (b) are transferred to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, contingent upon the additional transfer to the Office of Management and Budget of such personnel, budget authority, records, and property of the General Accounting Office relating to such functions as the Comptroller General and the Director jointly determine to be necessary. The Director may delegate any such function, in whole or in part, to any other agency or agencies if the Director determines that such delegation would be cost-effective or otherwise in the public interest, and may transfer to such agency or agencies any personnel, budget authority, records, and property received by the Director pursuant to the preceding sentence that relate to the delegated functions. Personnel transferred pursuant to this provision shall not be separated or reduced in classification or compensation for one year after any such transfer, except for cause.

(b) The following provisions of the United States Code contain the functions to be transferred pursuant to subsection (a): sections 5564 and 5583 of title 5; sections 2312, 2575, 2733, 2734, 2771, 4712, and 9712 of title 10; sections 1626 and 4195 of title 22; section 420 of title 24; sections 2414 and 2517 of title 28; sections 1304, 3702, 3726, and 3728 of title 31; sections 714 and 715 of title 32; section 554 of title 37; section 5122 of title 38; and section 256a of title 41.

SEC. 212. (a) Section 732 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding a new subsection (h) as follows:

"(h) Notwithstanding the provisions of subchapter I of chapter 35 of title 5, United States Code, the Comptroller General shall prescribe regulations for the release of officers and employees of the General Accounting Office in a reduction in force which give due effect to tenure of employment, military preference, performance and/or contributions to the agency's goals and objectives, and length of service. The regulations shall, to the extent deemed feasible by the Comptroller General, be designed to minimize disruption to the Office and to assist in promoting the efficiency of the Office."

SEC. 213. Section 753 of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (b), (c), and (d) as (c), (d), and (e), respectively;

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) a new subsection (b) as follows:

"(b) The Board has no authority to issue a stay of any reduction in force action."; and

(3) in the second sentence of subsection (c), as redesignated, by striking "(c)" and inserting "(d)".

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used for the maintenance or care of private vehicles, except for emer-

gency assistance and cleaning as may be provided under regulations relating to parking facilities for the House of Representatives issued by the Committee on House Oversight and for the Senate issued by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 303. Whenever any office or position not specifically established by the Legislative Pay Act of 1929 is appropriated for herein or whenever the rate of compensation or designation of any position appropriated for herein is different from that specifically established for such position by such Act, the rate of compensation and the designation of the position, or either, appropriated for or provided herein, shall be the permanent law with respect thereto: *Provided*, That the provisions herein for the various items of official expenses of Members, officers, and committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, and clerk hire for Senators and Members of the House of Representatives shall be the permanent law with respect thereto.

SEC. 304. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3109, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

SEC. 305. (a) It is the sense of the Congress that, to the greatest extent practicable, all equipment and products purchased with funds made available in this Act should be American-made.

(b) In providing financial assistance to, or entering into any contract with, any entity using funds made available in this Act, the head of each Federal agency, to the greatest extent practicable, shall provide to such entity a notice describing the statement made in subsection (a) by the Congress.

SEC. 306. (a) Upon approval of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and in accordance with conditions determined by the Committee on House Oversight, positions in connection with House parking activities and related funding shall be transferred from the appropriation "Architect of the Capitol, Capitol buildings and grounds, House office buildings" to the appropriation "House of Representatives, salaries, officers and employees, Office of the Sergeant at Arms": *Provided*, That the position of Superintendent of Garages shall be subject to authorization in annual appropriations Acts.

(b) For purposes of section 8339(m) of title 5, United States Code, the days of unused sick leave to the credit of any such employee as of the date such employee is transferred under subsection (a) shall be included in the total service of such employee in connection with the computation of any annuity under subsections (a) through (e) and (o) of such section.

(c) In the case of days of annual leave to the credit of any such employee as of the date such employee is transferred under subsection (a) the Architect of the Capitol is authorized to make a lump sum payment to each such employee for that annual leave. No such payment shall be considered a payment or compensation within the meaning of any law relating to dual compensation.

SEC. 307. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for the relocation of the office of any Member of the House of Representatives within the House office buildings.

SEC. 308. (a)(1) Effective October 1, 1995, the unexpended balances of appropriations specified in paragraph (2) are transferred to the appropriation for general expenses of the Capitol Police, to be used for design and installation of security systems for the Capitol buildings and grounds.

(2) The unexpended balances referred to in paragraph (1) are—

(A) the unexpended balance of appropriations for security installations, as referred to in the paragraph under the heading "CAPITOL BUILDINGS", under the general headings "JOINT ITEMS", "ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL", and "CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS" in title I of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1995 (108 Stat. 1434), including any unexpended balance from a prior fiscal year and any unexpended balance under such headings in this Act; and

(B) the unexpended balance of the appropriation for an improved security plan, as transferred to the Architect of the Capitol by section 102 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1989 (102 Stat. 2165).

(b) Effective October 1, 1995, the responsibility for design and installation of security systems for the Capitol buildings and grounds is transferred from the Architect of the Capitol to the Capitol Police Board. Such design and installation shall be carried out under the direction of the Committee on House Oversight of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5). On and after October 1, 1995, any alteration to a structural, mechanical, or architectural feature of the Capitol buildings and grounds that is required for a security system under the preceding sentence may be carried out only with the approval of the Architect of the Capitol.

(c)(1) Effective October 1, 1995, all positions specified in paragraph (2) and each individual holding any such position (on a permanent basis) immediately before that date, as identified by the Architect of the Capitol, shall be transferred to the Capitol Police.

(2) The positions referred to in paragraph (1) are those positions which, immediately before October 1, 1995, are—

(A) under the Architect of the Capitol;

(B) within the Electronics Engineering Division of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol; and

(C) related to the design or installation of security systems for the Capitol buildings and grounds.

(3) All annual leave and sick leave standing to the credit of an individual immediately before such individual is transferred under paragraph (1) shall be credited to such individual, without adjustment, in the new position of the individual.

SEC. 309. (a) Section 230(a) of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1371(a)) is amended by striking out "Administrative Conference of the United States" and inserting in lieu thereof "Board".

(b) Section 230(d)(1) of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1371(d)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking out "Administrative Conference of the United States" and inserting in lieu thereof "Board"; and

(2) by striking out "and shall submit the study and recommendations to the Board".

(c) The amendments made by this section shall take effect only if the Administrative Conference of the United States ceases to exist prior to the completion and submission of the study to the Board as required by section 230 of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1371).

SEC. 310. Any amount appropriated in this Act for "HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Salaries and Expenses—Members' Representa-

tational Allowances" shall be available only for fiscal year 1996. Any amount remaining after all payments are made under such allowances for such fiscal year shall be deposited in the Treasury, to be used for deficit reduction.

SEC. 311. Section 316 of Public Law 101-302 is amended in the first sentence of subsection (a) by striking "1995" and inserting "1996".

SEC. 312. Such sums as may be necessary are appropriated to the account described in subsection (a) of section 415 of Public Law 104-1 to pay awards and settlements as authorized under such subsection.

SEC. 313. (a) The Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives shall have the same law enforcement authority, including the authority to carry firearms, as a member of the Capitol Police. The law enforcement authority under the preceding sentence shall be subject to the requirement that the Sergeant at Arms have the qualifications specified in subsection (b).

(b) The qualifications referred to in subsection (a) are the following:

(1) A minimum of five years of experience as a law enforcement officer before beginning service as the Sergeant at Arms.

(2) Current certification in the use of firearms by the appropriate Federal law enforcement entity or an equivalent non-Federal entity.

(3) Any other firearms qualification required for members of the Capitol Police.

(c) The Committee on House Oversight of the House of Representatives shall have authority to prescribe regulations to carry out this section.

SEC. 314. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, effective September 1, 1995, the Committee on House Oversight of the House of Representatives shall have authority—

(1) to combine the House of Representatives Clerk Hire Allowance, Official Expenses Allowance, and Official Mail Allowance into a single allowance, to be known as the "Members' Representational Allowance"; and

(2) to prescribe regulations relating to allocations, expenditures, and other matters with respect to the Members' Representational Allowance.

This Act may be cited as the "Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1996".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 239, the gentleman from California [Mr. PACKARD] and the gentleman from California [Mr. FAZIO] will each be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. PACKARD].

□ 1200

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I do not believe this bill will take very long, and I think that the gentleman from California [Mr. FAZIO] and I can move very quickly through this bill. We have done it before.

Mr. Speaker, the bill has been before the house and had the overwhelming support of the Members of the House. This is the legislative branch appropriations bill. It was passed 305 to 101. There have been no changes in the bill. It is the same bill that we have dealt with before.

The President did veto it, and in his message he said that, "It is, in fact, a disciplined bill . . . one that I would sign under different circumstances,"

and perhaps at a different time. So, Mr. Speaker, we are sending it back to him in the same form. We think he will sign it, along with other bills.

In fact, he has since signed two appropriations bills, the military construction appropriations bill, the agricultural appropriations bill. The transportation conference report has been passed by the House and is soon to be taken up by the Senate, and several others are pending that will pass that the President, I think, will sign. So, he should sign this bill, and it is really noncontroversial.

Mr. Speaker, let me summarize H.R. 2492 very briefly. It provides budget authority for \$2.18 billion. That is \$433 million below the President's request, a 16.5-percent reduction. It is \$205.7 million below the 1995 level. That is an 8.6-percent reduction in funding from the 1995 levels.

It also reduces staff of the legislative branch by 9.5 percent. The House of Representatives is cut by \$57.2 million. That is a cut below 1995 levels. The committee staff is cut by a third, 33 percent. The House administrative offices have been cut by \$11.9 million and 313 FTE's below 1995 levels.

The joint committees, the printing and economic and taxation committees combined, are cut by 22.8 percent. We have eliminated the Office of Technology Assessment. I know that is controversial, but it does save the Congress and the Government \$22 million. The work of OTA, we feel, is being duplicated by other agencies.

The Architect of the Capitol is cut by \$16.8 million below 1995 levels. It ends the subsidies, the bill ends the subsidies on the flag office. It requests a proposal that will lead to the privatization of the custodial and maintenance work here on Capitol Hill. It creates a panel of outside experts to propose how to privatize the Capitol power plant.

The Government Printing Office is cut by \$7.9 million below 1995 levels. The only increase in the bill is to provide for the digitalization of the collection for the National Digital Library at the Library of Congress.

In summary, it is an excellent bill, reduced significantly from last year's level, an 8.6-percent reduction; one that the President said that he will sign under the proper circumstances. We strongly urge the Members of the Congress, the House, to pass the bill overwhelmingly today.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the following for the RECORD.

The bill before you today, H.R. 2492, is a bill identical to the conference agreement on H.R. 1854, the 1996 legislative branch appropriations bill. The house adopted that conference report by a vote of 305 to 101 on September 6, 1995.

H.R. 1854 was returned by the President on October 3, 1995. The veto message of the President said:

(a) "H.R. 1854 is, in fact, a disciplined bill"

(b) "H.R. 1854 is . . . one that I would sign under different circumstances."

The President had absolutely no substantive objections to the bill.

Since then, he has signed two appropriations bills, military construction and agriculture. The conference report on the Transportation has cleared the House and will be taken up soon by the Senate.

Several others are near completion, and we are proceeding in an effort to bring them to the House and to send them to the President in an expeditious manner.

The legislative bill for fiscal year 1996 will greatly reduce the size of our own branch of Government.

To summarize, H.R. 2492 provides budget authority of \$2.18 billion. This is \$433 million below the President's budget request, a 16.5 percent reduction. It is \$205.7 million below fiscal year 1995; that's an 8.6 percent reduction in funding below the current year. It reduces legislative branch jobs [FTE's] by 2,614 under fiscal year 1995—Senate staffing excluded—that's a 9.5 percent reduction in jobs.

There are several provisions included, primarily to facilitate the operations of the House and Senate. The conference report on H.R. 1854 (House Report 104-212) has been available for several weeks and explains these provisions. In the joint explanatory statement, contained in House Report 104-212, legislative agencies were given directives for carry-

ing out the bill, and we expect that each agency and office covered by this bill will follow those directives. These directives will apply to H.R. 2492 as they did to H.R. 1854.

A few of the highlights of the bill include:

House of Representatives—has been cut \$57.2 million below 1995. Included in this reduction, committee staff have been cut 33 percent; committee budgets have been reduced by \$39.8 million; House administrative offices have been cut by \$11.9 million below 1995; and administrative staff have been reduced by 313 FTE's.

Senate—has been cut \$33.7 million below 1995.

Joint Items—Joint committees—printing, economic, taxation—have been cut by 22.8 percent overall.

Office of Technology Assessment—has been eliminated, an additional \$22 million savings.

Congressional Budget Office—has been given \$1.1 million and 13 more FTE's to perform unfunded mandates workload.

Architect of the Capitol—has been cut \$16.8 million below 1995. The bill ends the taxpayer subsidy to the flag office. Flag prices have been raised to reimburse the cost of the flag raising operation. Requests for proposal will be issued to privatize custodial and maintenance work, and a panel of outside experts

will propose how the power plant can be privatized.

Government Printing Office—has been cut \$7.9 million below 1995. Congressional printing has been cut by \$5.6 million, including the elimination of constituent copies of the Congressional Record for Members of the House. The number of daily records printed will be reduced from 16,935 to 10,615, and we have eliminated free copies of documents to judges, to former Members, to press and other media, and to executive agencies.

Library of Congress—Funding increased \$1.5 million—only increase in bill. The national digital library program of the library is funded at \$3 million, the amount requested.

General Accounting Office—cut \$75 million below 1995. The report indicates our intent to reduce GAO by 25 percent over a 2-year period.

Summary

In summary, the bill is \$205.7 million below fiscal year 1995. It effects a 2,614 reduction in full-time-equivalent jobs; that's a 9.5 percent cut, not including Senate jobs, in total, it is a \$432.8 million reduction below the requests included in the president's budget, a 16.5 percent reduction.

Every member can justify an "aye" vote on passage.

FY 1996 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS BILL (H.R. 2492)

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1995 Estimate	Bill	Bill compared with Enacted	Bill compared with Estimate
TITLE I - CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS					
SENATE					
Mileage and Expense Allowances					
Mileage of the Vice President and Senators	60,000	60,000	.....	-60,000	-60,000
Expense allowances:					
Vice President	10,000	10,000	10,000	.....	.....
President Pro Tempore of the Senate	10,000	10,000	10,000	.....	.....
Majority Leader of the Senate	10,000	10,000	10,000	.....	.....
Minority Leader of the Senate	10,000	10,000	10,000	.....	.....
Majority Whip of the Senate	5,000	5,000	5,000	.....	.....
Minority Whip of the Senate	5,000	5,000	5,000	.....	.....
Chairman of the Majority Conference Committee	3,000	3,000	3,000	.....	.....
Chairman of the Minority Conference Committee	3,000	3,000	3,000	.....	.....
Subtotal, expense allowances	56,000	56,000	56,000	.....	.....
Representation allowances for the Majority and Minority Leaders	30,000	30,000	30,000	.....	.....
Total, Mileage and expense allowances	146,000	146,000	86,000	-60,000	-60,000
Salaries, Officers and Employees					
Office of the Vice President	1,513,000	1,549,000	1,513,000	.....	-36,000
Office of the President Pro Tempore	467,000	489,000	398,000	-132,000	-144,000
Offices of the Majority and Minority Leaders	2,186,000	2,248,000	2,186,000	.....	-51,000
Offices of the Majority and Minority Whips	858,000	672,000	858,000	.....	-16,000
Conference committees	1,992,000	2,040,000	1,992,000	.....	-48,000
Offices of the Secretaries of the Conference of the Majority and the Conference of the Minority	384,000	394,000	380,000	-24,000	-34,000
Policy Committees .....	.....	.....	1,830,000	+1,830,000	+1,830,000
Office of the Chaplain	192,000	201,000	192,000	.....	-9,000
Office of the Secretary	12,981,000	13,280,000	12,126,000	-833,000	-1,132,000
Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper	32,739,000	35,398,000	31,889,000	-850,000	-3,510,000
Offices of the Secretaries for the Majority and Minority	1,187,000	1,225,000	1,047,000	-180,000	-178,000
Agency contributions and related expenses	17,082,000	18,398,000	15,509,000	-1,552,000	-2,888,000
Total, salaries, officers and employees	71,336,000	75,841,000	69,727,000	-1,611,000	-6,114,000
Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate					
Salaries and expenses	3,381,000	3,543,500	3,381,000	.....	-162,500
Office of Senate Legal Counsel					
Salaries and expenses	936,000	985,000	936,000	.....	-49,000
Expense Allowances of the Secretary of the Senate, Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, and Secretaries for the Majority and Minority of the Senate: Expense allowances					
.....	12,000	12,000	12,000	.....	.....
Contingent Expenses of the Senate					
Senate policy committees	2,574,000	2,672,000	.....	-2,574,000	-2,672,000
Inquiries and investigations	78,112,000	78,863,000	69,368,000	-11,717,000	-12,488,000
Expenses of United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control	348,000	379,000	306,000	-43,000	-74,000
Secretary of the Senate	1,998,500	1,998,500	1,298,000	-700,500	-700,500
(By transfer)	(7,000,000)	.....	.....	(-7,000,000)	.....
Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate	74,884,000	72,234,000	61,347,000	-13,547,000	-10,887,000
Miscellaneous items	7,429,000	7,429,000	6,844,000	-785,000	-785,000
Senators' Official Personnel and Office Expense Account	208,542,000	222,983,000	204,028,000	-2,513,000	-18,634,000
Office of Senate Fair Employment Practices	889,000	890,000	776,000	-111,000	-112,000
Settlements and Awards Reserve	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	.....
Stationery (revolving fund)	13,000	13,000	13,000	.....	.....
Official Mail Costs					
Expenses	11,000,000	36,300,000	11,000,000	.....	-25,300,000
Total, contingent expenses of the Senate	384,767,500	424,408,500	352,777,000	-31,980,500	-71,632,500
Total, Senate	480,580,500	504,937,000	428,919,000	-33,661,500	-78,018,000
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 1/					
Payments to Widows and Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress					
Gratuities, deceased Members	267,200	.....	.....	-267,200	.....
Salaries and Expenses					
House Leadership Offices					
Office of the Speaker	1,444,000	1,600,000	1,478,000	+34,000	-122,000
Office of the Majority Floor Leader	1,220,784	1,114,000	1,470,000	+249,236	+356,000
Office of the Minority Floor Leader	1,445,413	1,525,000	1,480,000	+34,587	-45,000

1/ Enacted and request reflect current organization of House funding.

FY 1996 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS BILL (H.R. 2492)—Continued

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1995 Estimate	Bill	Bill compared with Enacted	Bill compared with Estimate
Office of the Majority Whip	1,121,848	1,367,000	988,000	-183,848	-429,000
Office of the Minority Whip	867,000	946,000	918,000	+21,000	-28,000
Speaker's Office for Legislative Floor Activity	277,000	378,000	378,000	+88,000	.....
House Republican Conference	1,508,587	1,828,000	1,083,000	-425,587	-545,000
House Republican Steering Committee	200,000	205,000	684,000	+484,000	+458,000
Nine minority employees	1,024,000	1,144,000	1,127,000	+103,000	-17,000
House Democratic Steering and Policy Committee	1,153,587	1,228,000	1,181,000	+27,413	-45,000
House Democratic Caucus	553,000	607,000	588,000	+13,000	-41,000
Subtotal, House Leadership Offices	10,843,000	11,728,000	11,271,000	+428,000	-457,000
Members' Representational Allowances					
Expenses	351,217,000	389,100,000	380,303,000	+9,288,000	-28,597,000
Committee Employees					
Standing Committees, Special and Select (except Appropriations) ...	112,805,000	125,746,000	78,828,000	-34,178,000	-47,120,000
Committee on Appropriations (including studies and investigations)	22,531,000	23,044,000	18,948,000	-5,586,000	-6,096,000
Subtotal, Committee employees	135,336,000	148,790,000	98,574,000	-38,782,000	-53,219,000
Salaries, Officers and Employees					
Office of the Clerk	15,270,000	16,811,000	13,807,000	-1,463,000	-3,004,000
Office of the Sergeant at Arms	2,738,000	3,046,000	3,410,000	+674,000	+361,000
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer	89,725,000	85,132,000	53,558,000	-16,189,000	-11,576,000
Office of Inspector General	295,000	7,125,000	3,854,000	+3,859,000	-3,171,000
Office of Compliance .....	.....	2,130,000	888,000	+888,000	-1,272,000
Transfer to Joint Items, Office of Compliance .....	.....	.....	(500,000)	(500,000)	(500,000)
Office of the Chaplain	124,000	128,000	128,000	+2,000	-2,000
Office of the Parliamentarian	983,000	1,240,000	1,180,000	+187,000	-80,000
Office of the Parliamentarian	(888,000)	(835,000)	(775,000)	(+108,000)	(-80,000)
Compilation of precedents of the House of Representatives	(314,000)	(405,000)	(405,000)	(+91,000)	.....
Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the House	1,630,000	1,870,000	1,700,000	+70,000	-170,000
Office of the Legislative Counsel of the House	4,400,000	4,592,000	4,524,000	+124,000	-68,000
Other authorized employees	804,000	675,000	818,000	+114,000	-57,000
Former Speakers' staff	(280,000)	(447,000)	(447,000)	(+167,000)	.....
Technical assistant, Office of the Attending Physician	(181,000)	(171,000)	(171,000)	(+10,000)	.....
Drivers	(53,000)	(57,000)	.....	(-53,000)	(-57,000)
Subtotal, Salaries, Officers and Employees	95,867,000	102,752,000	83,733,000	-11,894,000	-19,019,000
Allowances and Expenses					
Supplies, materials, administrative costs and Federal tort claims	3,453,000	2,695,000	1,213,000	-2,240,000	-1,482,000
Official mail (committees, leadership, administrative and legislative offices) .....	.....	.....	1,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000
Reemployed annuitants reimbursements	1,278,000	2,451,000	68,000	-1,211,000	-2,383,000
Government contributions	129,895,000	138,895,000	117,541,000	-12,354,000	-21,157,000
Miscellaneous items	778,000	778,000	658,000	-120,000	-120,000
Subtotal, Allowances and expenses	135,405,000	144,822,000	120,480,000	-14,825,000	-24,142,000
Total, salaries and expenses	728,465,000	798,985,000	671,561,000	-58,907,000	-125,434,000
Total, House of Representatives	728,735,200	798,985,000	671,561,000	-57,174,200	-125,434,000
JOINT ITEMS					
Joint Economic Committee	4,090,000	4,285,000	3,000,000	-1,080,000	-1,285,000
Joint Committee on Printing	1,370,000	1,414,000	750,000	-660,000	-664,000
Joint Committee on Taxation	6,018,000	6,480,000	5,118,000	-898,000	-1,344,000
Office of the Attending Physician					
Medical supplies, equipment, expenses, and allowances	1,335,000	1,280,000	1,280,000	-75,000	.....
Capitol Police Board					
Capitol Police					
Salaries:					
Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives	33,463,000	34,843,000	34,213,000	+780,000	-430,000
Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate	35,919,000	37,381,000	35,919,000	.....	-1,462,000
Subtotal, salaries	69,382,000	72,024,000	70,132,000	+780,000	-1,892,000
General expenses	2,000,000	2,180,000	2,580,000	+580,000	+370,000
Subtotal, Capitol Police	71,382,000	74,214,000	72,682,000	+1,310,000	-1,522,000
Capitol Guide and Special Services Office	1,991,000	2,093,000	1,991,000	.....	-102,000
Statements of Appropriations .....	.....	.....	30,000	+30,000	+30,000
Office of Compliance .....	.....	.....	2,000,000	+2,000,000	+2,000,000
Transfer from House of Representatives, Office of Compliance .....	.....	.....	(500,000)	(+500,000)	(+500,000)
Total, Joint items	86,187,000	89,708,000	86,639,000	+652,000	-2,867,000

FY 1996 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS BILL (H.R. 2492)—Continued

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Estimate	Bill	Bill compared with Enacted	Bill compared with Estimate
OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT					
Salaries and expenses.....	21,870,000	23,185,000	3,818,000	-18,365,000	-19,580,000
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE					
Salaries and expenses.....	23,186,000	25,788,000	24,268,000	+1,100,000	-1,500,000
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL					
Office of the Architect of the Capitol					
Salaries	9,103,000	9,823,000	8,588,000	-534,000	-1,254,000
Travel (limitation on official travel expenses).....	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)		
Contingent expenses.....	100,000	100,000	100,000		
Subtotal, Office of the Architect of the Capitol	9,203,000	9,823,000	8,668,000	-534,000	-1,254,000
Capitol Buildings and Grounds					
Capitol buildings.....	22,787,000	28,065,000	22,862,000	+85,000	-5,203,000
Sec. 310 (purchasing x-ray & metal detectors)	(2,015,000)			(-2,015,000)	
Capitol grounds	5,270,000	6,064,000	5,148,000	-127,000	-941,000
Senate office buildings.....	47,819,000	52,837,000	41,787,000	-8,092,000	-10,780,000
House office buildings.....	41,364,000	46,054,000	33,001,000	-8,363,000	-13,053,000
Capitol Power Plant	36,637,000	41,082,000	36,518,000	-1,119,000	-5,544,000
Offsetting collections	-3,200,000	-3,200,000	-4,000,000	-800,000	-800,000
Net subtotal, Capitol Power Plant.....	33,437,000	37,882,000	31,518,000	-1,918,000	-6,344,000
Subtotal, Capitol buildings and grounds	150,487,000	170,622,000	134,301,000	-16,186,000	-36,321,000
Total, Architect of the Capitol	159,690,000	180,545,000	142,970,000	-16,720,000	-37,575,000
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS					
Congressional Research Service					
Salaries and expenses.....	60,084,000	65,913,000	60,084,000		-5,829,000
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE					
Congressional printing and binding.....	89,724,000	91,824,000	83,770,000	-5,954,000	-7,854,000
Total, title I, Congressional Operations	1,630,156,700	1,776,703,000	1,500,046,000	-130,112,700	-278,657,000
TITLE II - OTHER AGENCIES					
BOTANIC GARDEN					
Salaries and expenses.....	3,230,000	10,370,000	3,053,000	-177,000	-7,317,000
(By transfer).....	(4,000,000)			(-4,000,000)	
Subtotal.....	3,230,000	10,370,000	3,053,000	-177,000	-7,317,000
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS					
Salaries and expenses.....	210,164,000	231,580,000	211,664,000	+1,500,000	-19,916,000
Authority to spend receipts.....	-7,899,000	-7,899,000	-7,899,000		
Net subtotal, Salaries and expenses	202,265,000	223,711,000	203,765,000	+1,500,000	-19,916,000
Copyright Office, salaries and expenses.....	27,456,000	32,983,000	30,818,000	+3,362,000	-2,165,000
Authority to spend receipts.....	-17,411,000	-19,877,000	-19,830,000	-2,418,000	+47,000
Net subtotal, Copyright Office	10,045,000	13,106,000	10,988,000	+943,000	-2,118,000
Books for the blind and physically handicapped, salaries and expenses.....	44,951,000	47,583,000	44,951,000		-2,632,000
Furniture and furnishings	5,825,000	5,825,000	4,882,000	-943,000	-943,000
Total, Library of Congress (except CRS)	263,118,000	290,225,000	264,816,000	+1,500,000	-25,809,000
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL					
Library Buildings and Grounds					
Structural and mechanical care.....	12,483,000	19,929,000	12,428,000	-55,000	-7,501,000
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE					
Office of Superintendent of Documents					
Salaries and expenses.....	32,207,000	30,307,000	30,307,000	-1,900,000	
Revolving fund		15,420,000			-15,420,000
Subtotal, Office of Superintendent of Documents	32,207,000	45,727,000	30,307,000	-1,900,000	-15,420,000

FY 1996 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS BILL (H.R. 2492)—Continued

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Estimate	BH	BH compared with Enacted	BH compared with Estimate
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE					
Salaries and expenses.....	450,390,000	461,080,000	362,808,080	-87,554,000	-98,254,000
Offsetting collections	-7,000,000	-8,400,000	-8,400,000	-1,400,000	.....
Subtotal	443,390,000	472,680,000	374,408,080	-68,954,000	-98,254,000
GAO use of collections (formerly receipts)	6,000,000	.....	.....	-6,000,000	.....
Total, General Accounting Office	449,390,000	472,680,000	374,408,080	-74,954,000	-98,254,000
Total, title II, Other agencies	780,398,000	838,911,000	684,810,080	-75,588,000	-154,101,000
Grand total	2,390,554,700	2,617,614,000	2,184,858,080	-205,696,700	-432,756,000
TITLE I - CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS					
Senate	480,580,500	504,937,000	428,918,080	-33,991,500	-78,018,000
House of Representatives	728,736,200	798,995,000	671,581,888	-67,174,200	-125,434,000
Joint Items	86,187,000	89,708,000	88,838,080	+692,000	-2,867,000
Office of Technology Assessment	21,970,000	23,195,000	3,615,000	-18,365,000	-19,580,000
Congressional Budget Office	23,188,000	25,788,000	24,288,000	+1,100,000	-1,500,000
Architect of the Capitol	159,890,000	180,545,000	142,970,000	-16,720,000	-37,575,000
Library of Congress: Congressional Research Service	80,084,000	85,913,000	80,084,000	.....	-5,829,000
Congressional printing and binding, Government Printing Office	88,724,000	91,824,000	83,770,000	-5,954,000	-7,854,000
Total, title I, Congressional operations	1,830,158,700	1,778,703,000	1,500,048,080	-130,112,700	-278,657,000
TITLE II - OTHER AGENCIES					
Botanic Garden	3,230,000	10,370,000	3,053,000	-177,000	-7,317,000
Library of Congress (except CRS)	263,116,000	280,225,000	264,618,000	+1,500,000	-25,609,000
Architect of the Capitol (Library buildings and grounds)	12,483,000	19,929,000	12,428,000	-55,000	-7,501,000
Government Printing Office (except congressional printing and binding)	32,207,000	45,727,000	30,307,000	-1,900,000	-15,420,000
General Accounting Office	449,390,000	472,680,000	374,408,080	-74,954,000	-98,254,000
Total, title II, Other agencies	780,398,000	838,911,000	684,810,080	-75,588,000	-154,101,000
Grand total	2,390,554,700	2,617,614,000	2,184,858,080	-205,696,700	-432,756,000
Scorekeeping adjustments	52,448,000	92,300,000	32,756,277	-19,692,723	-59,544,723
Total mandatory and discretionary	2,443,002,700	2,709,914,000	2,217,611,277	-225,391,423	-492,302,723
Mandatory	92,217,200	92,300,000	92,300,000	+82,800	.....
Discretionary	2,350,785,500	2,617,614,000	2,125,311,277	-225,474,223	-492,302,723

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MORAN], a former member of this subcommittee.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California [Mr. FAZIO], my friend and the ranking Democrat on this subcommittee, for whom I was very proud to serve when he was chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. Speaker, I have some things that I think need to be said and they need to be said to the Members. I am going to ask the Members that are present to listen to this for a few minutes, because I want to talk about people whose jobs and whose lives are completely, exclusively dependent upon the decisions that we make; not that the Senate and not that the President or anyone else makes. These are people whose jobs and lives are completely dependent upon us.

Mr. Speaker, we are holding hearings over in the Government Operations Committee about a handful of people that served at the pleasure of the President and that the President fired who worked in the travel office. But we have ignored how we have treated our own employees, which in many cases is far worse than anything that the President did to people who worked in the travel office.

One of the first acts that this Congress did was to issue pink slips to all of the nonpartisan employees who work here. These are not people with a legislative or a political agenda. These are the people that deliver our mail and who clean our offices. These are the people who have dedicated their lives to making this great institution and all that it is today.

Mr. Speaker, we have inherited this legacy that they have very carefully and conscientiously established and provided a continuity for the greatness of this institution. They are aware of it; I am not sure how well we are aware of it.

Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks before Christmas, we told these nonpartisan employees that we would not need their services anymore. Since then, the leadership has worked hard to fire as many people as possible.

Mr. Speaker, when this new Congress took over, they hired three dozen people whose principal purpose was to fire as many of our nonpartisan employees as possible, and this bill continues this trend.

The first thing this bill does is to privatize everything it can. And privatization may sound good, Mr. Speaker, but not when it is taken to this extreme. When this bill first came before us, I pointed out how ludicrous it was to privatize the flag office. It was simple to make the flag office self-funding, and thankfully the Senate fixed that part of the bill. Our constituents can still have a flag flown over the Capitol and it does not cost the taxpayers one dime, and it is a great service and one

that they appreciate, oftentimes more than we appreciate it.

Unfortunately, there are many parts of this bill that were not looked at so rationally. First, there is the folding room. The folding room was established because all 435 of our offices need help with their mail. We placed impossible deadlines on these people, and they would often work 12-hour shifts without overtime. Think about that, to serve our needs they worked 12-hour shifts without getting over-time.

Mr. Speaker, we asked them to work in the bowels of our office buildings. No windows, no frills. Ninety percent of these people who served us are minorities and, boy, they worked hard and were dedicated to their job.

Now, we fire them. We eliminated it. And what we have done is to place two big photos and I am sure all of my colleagues have seen it. Apparently, it points up the difference between modernization and the way that things used to be done. It is a before-and-after shot. It shows how nice the office is now. How nice and clean and it is all organized. The before shot shows how messy it was when all these working class people were working every day for our benefit.

Mr. Speaker, the trend continues. The people that work the night shift to clean our offices and enable us to take for granted that the office is going to be clean when we come in the morning, the people that deliver all the mail without fail conscientiously, they all fear the same thing will happen to them and they will.

Mr. Speaker, they are all working people with families. They want to be able to plan for their future, yet their supervisors cannot tell them today if they will have a job next week or if they will be out on the street without health insurance. And even if they are lucky enough to stay on after we privatize them, they will lose their benefits that they have today. They will be given an hourly wage and that is it.

These dedicated employees will be told that we no longer can afford to care if their child is sick or if they have a preexisting medical condition. They are going to be on their own, after spending their lives serving us.

Mr. Speaker, in just another minute I want to tell my colleagues some specifics about what these lives are like. It is important to anybody that is listening to this to focus on it for just a minute.

Mary Ann Wise started off working for our institution as a teenager right after high school. She worked hard. She was promoted. After more than 20 years of dedicated service, she was finally promoted to the chief of office systems management, because no one else in this institution better understood office systems management.

I do not know if she is a Republican or Democrat. I do not know. I do not think she knows either, but I know she did her job very well. As a reward, my

colleagues, we fired her. We just fired her.

Mike Henry's story is much the same. Mike began working here as a junior accountant. He worked hard and a few years ago the Clerk promoted him to chief of finance. Nonpartisan, just doing his job day in and day out. We fired him, too.

John Kostelnick was in charge of property. Things like the desks and the file cabinets in our offices. I want you to listen to this, please. The leadership gave him a quota. They gave John a quota. They told him to put together a list of people to fire. The leadership did not care how good a job his employees did. They just wanted to fire them. Mr. Speaker, John Kostelnick took the high road and he refused, so he had to resign.

For several years now, the voters have been frustrated with the Congress. I would suggest to my colleagues that it is not right that we take this frustration out on the people who have served this institution for most of their adult lives.

I do not think that frustration carries over to those people. People still want to come up and see the Capitol. They want it to be clean and they want it to be well-maintained. They want their Congressperson's office to be well-served, well-outfitted. These are the people that enabled us to be proud of the office that we work in and the institution that we are a part of.

Mr. Speaker, this is the greatest legislative body in the world. It takes more than politicians to make this institution the great symbol of democracy that it is. It takes the dedication and the hard work of ordinary, nonpartisan people. People with families, with working-class incomes, and with a lot of responsibility that they take very seriously for this institution.

Mr. Speaker, we ought not forget what they do for us, what they have done for us throughout their lives, or what they do for our constituents.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose this bill today.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. ABERCROMBIE].

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, the reason that I would like to follow up on the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MORAN] is that many of my colleagues here may live closer. They may not have the same situation that I do, where my constituents have a 6-hour time difference.

Mr. Speaker, I am here in the evenings that the gentleman from Virginia is referring to when the people are at work in these buildings. Some of my colleagues may be out of here. Maybe they are at the receptions. Maybe they are out with their lobbyist friends. I do not know.

But, Mr. Speaker, I spend a good deal of my time here. I just want to point out before, my Republican colleagues take revenge on us, if they think they are taking revenge on us as politicians when they are firing people who have

given their loyalty to this institution, there is a veritable army of people working here all night. They are here all night working. I ask my Republican colleagues, please, do not take out the revenge that they want to have on the Congress or on politicians by firing working people who do their jobs; who have been nothing but loyal to this institution; who are here every night; who do the job every day, the working people that keep the institution going.

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds.

Mr. Speaker, we are as sensitive and concerned about the employees of the House and of the agencies of government as anyone. We have got a mandate to downsize government. Every agency of government is being asked to downsize. We cannot downsize government if we do not downsize the number of employees of government.

That is what we are trying to do. We are trying to do it in a sensitive, fair way.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ROEMER], a man who supported the bill last time.

□ 1215

Mr. ROEMER. I thank the gentleman from California for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I took office here in the U.S. Congress in 1991. I have not voted for a legislative appropriations bill until this one. I rise in support, in bipartisan support, with common sense toward supporting this bill, Mr. Speaker.

I think this is a good bill for a number of reasons. There are cuts in this bill, but we can spread the cuts in a fair manner. There are cuts to congressional mail accounts, up to 33 percent of our frank mail account. I believe that that is fair. I think Congress should take the first step in helping us balance the budget.

There are ways by which we can privatize here and some other agencies on the Hill, here in the Washington, DC, area. I think we should be taking those steps as well.

In a bill that I have worked on since I came to Congress in 1991, where I had about 120 Democrats and Republicans cosponsor my legislation, we passed this year, with the support of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. ZIMMER], and that was to encourage Members of Congress to save money in their accounts. When we do that, that money can be returned directly to the U.S. Treasury to help reduce the deficit.

I think these are measures we are supporting. I think it is high time that the U.S. Congress does take the first steps toward helping to balance the budget with fair, reasonable, common-sense cuts up here on the Hill.

I support the gentleman's bill in a bipartisan way.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. WILLIAMS].

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I know it is overwhelmingly politically popular today to talk about downsizing Government and cutting our own employees. I have supported some of the downsizing efforts, including in the legislative branch; and those downsizing efforts have been going on for the past several Congresses, not just in this one. But today I want to talk about something different.

Back in 1992, Montana went from two Members of Congress down to one, me. I am honored to hold that seat.

My colleagues, my staff is not paid enough. My staff is overworked, my staff is overburdened and there are not enough of them; and it is past time that people in a similar situation to mine stand on this floor and say that.

My staff works 9 to 12 hours a day trying to keep up with a quarter of a million more constituents than has the average Member of Congress. A lot of my staff do what I do. They work weekends. My average salary in the staff is \$26,000. In this, one of the highest cost-of-living cities in America, it is not right. It is not fair. They are underpaid, and they are overworked. Like me, they are doing their best to serve Montanans; and they are finding it very difficult because we keep cutting them.

I went from representing 450,000 people to now representing 860,000 people, and my postage account has been cut 40 percent from what it was when I represented half as many people as I do today. It is simply not fair to Montanans.

By the way, this is not just true of my office. All Members who look closely at their staff will find that they are underpaid, that there is great tension, and that there is long hours; and it is not fair.

By the way, it is becoming true not just in our offices but throughout America. Today, an announcement will be made by the Federal Government about the condition of wages, salaries, and benefits of the American worker. The increases in wages, salaries, and benefits last year, the year just concluded, the fiscal year, for the American worker, the increases have never been less since America has been keeping records than they are this year.

Inflation, as low as it is, less than 3 percent, has outstripped wages, salaries, and benefits combined. This cheapening down of the American work force is lowering the standard of living for the American people, and it is just simply wrong.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, let me first comment on the comments of my colleague from Montana. It may well be that the Committee on House Oversight should consider the problem of those few States where the reapportionment brings about an anomaly where one or two or three States perhaps may have populations and one single representative

that far exceed the average. It may be that we need to take a tip from the Senate, which does apportion staff related to population, and see how we might accommodate the concerns of the gentleman.

I would be happy to yield to him at this time if he would want to respond.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I appreciate the generosity of the gentleman in following up my remarks with the indication that perhaps the committee should take a close look at it.

I know that my colleagues on the other side also have Members who represent a good many more people than the average Member of Congress. I would like to yield to the Chairman to see if he could address this anomaly.

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, there is no question that some States are more difficult to administer and to represent. Certainly Alaska is one of them, where they have to have more local congressional offices. The distance, the travel, the ability to service that size of State is a lot different than it is in my district or in many of the districts of the Congress. We are looking at that. I think it is a function of the oversight committee more than it is of the Appropriations Subcommittee, but we think that it must be addressed. We have made a commitment to ourselves to look at this in the coming year so that we can better address the needs of each individual district. But we are still in the mode of downsizing and that means we have to also participate in that process.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I thank the chairman and the ranking member for their comments.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, concluding on this point, I may just point out that in many cases during a decade, I think the district of the gentleman from California [Mr. PACKARD] and mine were both typical of this, our population would almost double just given normal growth rates in certain States. As a result, problems occur in that regard as well.

Mr. PACKARD. If the gentleman will yield further, a few years ago. I had the largest district in population in the congress, well over 1 million. Now I am down to 500,000. Of course the gentleman from Montana [Mr. WILLIAMS] has just the opposite. He represented a 500,000 population or less district and now he has moved up because of reapportionment. These are often problems that are difficult to solve on a permanent basis because circumstances change.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If the gentleman would continue to yield, an important point that I think we are all addressing is this: We are not talking about these funds for ourselves. We are talking about them because they will better serve our constituencies. When you represent close to 900,000 people and take a 40 percent cut in postage and a

cut in travel and a cut in personal office expenses, you cannot properly serve your constituents. That is what it is about.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I believe we could consider both the population shifts and the differing geography of larger States when we take up the budget in the formal course of events in the House Oversight Committee and I certainly will bring it to the attention of the gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS]. Those who may wish to introduce a rule change or legislation should do so and we could use that as the basis upon which we should deliberate.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COBLE].

Mr. COBLE. I thank the gentleman from California for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I had not planned to insert my oars into these waters until I heard the gentleman from Montana speaking. I want to get in on this.

Sure, we work on weekends. We work hard. And many of our people are underpaid. But, Mr. Speaker, that problem exists from boundary to boundary, from border to border, from blue sea to blue sea.

I know many people in my district, and I am sure you all do, too, Republican and Democrat alike, they go to work early in the morning, and they go back home late of a night, as my grandma used to say, 12, 14 hours a day.

I do not want anyone listening to our dialog today to believe that we in the Congress have a corner on the market of hard work, or have a corner on the market of working on weekends. We do work hard, and we work harder than most people realize. But so do the people we represent, Mr. Speaker. That is the point I want to drive home and drive it home firmly.

I am afraid that many of us in this body, guilty by association if for no other reason, but this Congress, my friends of the House, has conducted business for the past several years in a reckless, imprudent manner. We have collected \$5 million on the one hand, spent \$10 million on the other, and then we incredulously wonder why we have problems fiscally and otherwise. It must be corrected. To correct it, I will admit, Mr. Speaker, will impose some pain. But the fiddler must be paid and we have been too lavish and too irresponsible in days gone by. The time to pay that fiddler, I fear, has come now, and we are going to have to do it and we are going to have to recognize others out there share our concern.

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. RIGGS], a member of the committee.

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, the distinguished subcommittee chairman, for yielding me the time. I simply wanted to alert him,

the distinguished ranking member, and my other colleagues, that at the appropriate time I intend to push for full disclosure of the names of Members of Congress, past and present, as well as House officers, who may have violated House rules or the laws of the United States of America as revealed during the course of the ongoing audit of congressional finances.

As the distinguished subcommittee chairman knows as well as the ranking member, we are now in a second phase of that audit which commenced really at the beginning of this Congress and is being conducted by the House inspector general, John Lainhart, in conjunction with the Price Waterhouse accounting firm. That second phase is designed to report to the House, specifically the House Oversight and Ethics Committees, again the names of those abusers and suspected wrongdoers.

But at this juncture, I would like to ask the subcommittee chairman and the distinguished ranking member to make certain, as I am sure they are, but to make certain that they are aware of some of the irregularities and management problems that have been exposed during the course of that audit and to receive their assurance that they are in fact taking steps to rectify these problems. Specifically the Price Waterhouse audit report listed millions of dollars in waste, fraud and abuse. I am quoting from a Washington Times article last week, October 23, entitled Audit of the House May Lead to Prosecutions.

The audit found that Members of Congress overspent their allowances by \$14 million in fiscal 1994 but covered the excess by reprogramming money from other accounts. Five unnamed lawmakers were singled out for excessive overspending for employee salaries, office expenses and franked mail. Further, lawmakers violated payroll deadline rules by writing 3,400 supplemental paychecks worth \$1.8 million for selected House aides. Another 700 retroactive salary increases worth \$530,000 were made after pay periods ended.

□ 1230

Five million dollars was wasted by the House Information Systems, HIS, to develop an upgraded House financial management system which the auditors and Inspector General Lainhart now say was unsuitable for the House purposes and ineffective, and now which will effectively be junked at a cost of \$5 million.

The auditors went on to find \$900,000 worth of questionable travel reimbursement, where receipts were not provided or other violations of expense rules occurred.

Last, the auditors found 2,200 possibly duplicative travel payments to lawmakers and House aides, 43 cases were double reimbursements were made but no funds returned, resulting in losses of about \$10,000.

So I call the distinguished subcommittee chairman's attention to

these abuses, ask him what steps he will be taking.

Mr. PACKARD. If the gentleman will yield, we are aware of the audit. It is an ongoing audit. It has revealed some very interesting and important things for us to take action on. I think the Committee on House Oversight has much more to do with this than the Subcommittee on Appropriations. However, we did appoint, this year our leadership appointed, a House administrative officer. Part of his role is to oversee this activity and make certain the situation is being corrected. Plus over our rules have been improved so this is not happening now, even though it has happened in the past.

Much of the abuse is being corrected through additional rules, and even steps we have taken in our bill.

Mr. RIGGS. Reclaiming my time, I say I appreciate the subcommittee chairman's recognition of these grave irregularities, and I hope he and the ranking member and others will join with me in my effort to require full disclosure.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Let me assure my colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. RIGGS], the gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS] that my office is working diligently on a regular basis to provide oversight to the auditor general and to Price Waterhouse in the conduct of the second phase of the work that they had embarked on. The period of the audit, of course, was during the period when we had a nonlegislative services director responsible for the administration of the House, part of the reforms we had engaged in in the last Congress.

But I think most importantly I can report that the Washington Times article was really a rehash of what had been in the first series of articles when we brought the raw data to the attention of our colleagues. Subsequently in the further work that Price Waterhouse has done under Mr. Lainhart's direction, many of the very real concerns that we all shared have been dealt with to the increasing confidence, I think it would be fair to say, of the gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS] and myself.

Problems that were more systematic than individual have been identified largely, and while it is not possible for me to comment in any detail now, I certainly look forward to the completion of the second phase so that we can then assure our colleagues, first, of the degree to which there were problems; second, of the steps that we are going to take to help resolve them, and those are mostly systematic changes; and third, that the individuals who remain culpable, who remain, we believe, responsible for some of their actions, who perhaps will need to be dealt with in the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, will be properly handled.

There will be no effort on the part of anyone on either side of the aisle to cover up or in any way deny the public the information that is appropriate where we determine, where the auditor general determines, that there have been miscues or malfeasance. There is going to be, I think, however, a great deal of relief on the part of my colleagues and both sides of the aisle, once again, because we will determine, I think, quite properly that the degree to which this sounded like a major scandal in the offering has been vastly overstated.

I am rather optimistic that there will be few individuals who are called before the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. But I do think it is an important study of this institution, one that we agreed to do, not just at the beginning of this Congress but in the last Congress when we created the office of auditor itself, and I am looking forward to the improvements that this institution, again in a bipartisan manner, can engage in because it is the only way we can learn from the problems of the past.

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FAZIO of California. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. RIGGS. I would like to just engage the gentleman in a brief colloquy, because I find one of the more egregious abuses identified in the audit report to be the \$5 million, give or take, that was spent attempting to create a management information service, of the House Information Systems [HIS], and I am particularly disturbed by the comment attributed to one of our colleagues, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. ROSE], in the Washington Times article when he is quoted as saying, "Ours was not to reason why. Ours was to get the job done."

But I want to find out, because I genuinely do not know. Apparently the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. ROSE] is quoted as saying the House Finance Office was a separate entity, and it directed the commuter upgrade as a customer of House Information Systems.

I would like to know exactly where responsibility for making that decision, the House Finance Office does not mean anything to me, where does responsibility lie in making the decision to spend \$5 million on a management information system that was apparently not suited to our needs?

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FAZIO of California. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, have you ever heard of Gen. Len Wishart? General Wishart was appointed as the bipartisan administrator of the non-legislative services of the House. Mr. Michel, you have heard of him, Bob Michel, picked him with Foley. The first thing we assigned to General Wishart was the Finance Office.

The audit that you are talking about covers only the period of time when

General Wishart, the bipartisan administrator of nonlegislative services, was in charge of the finance office. You all have somehow forgotten that in your rewrite of history.

General Wishart made the decision that the Finance Office should proceed with the development of a new financial management system alongside the one that was already in place. You do not go out and buy pocket quicken like you guys are talking about doing now to run the finances of this place, you understand. He spent \$5 million developing the system. You boys take over and throw it in the street.

Now, I have about had it with using a story about an audit report during a period when your man was in charge of the running of the Finance Office and most of the Clerk's Office.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, at this point I would like to conclude my remarks on the purpose we are here for today, and that is the enactment of this legislation.

First of all, let me say that it is a rather unprecedented occurrence that we are participating in. In my view, the President's veto was inappropriate, not because I do not share concerns with some of my colleagues about the final conference report that we adopted on this legislation. As the gentleman from California [Mr. PACKARD] knows, while I did support his bill on passage in the House, I was disappointed at the elimination of OTA and the reductions in the GAO's budget and, therefore, voted against the conference report. But I could not, and did not, counsel the President to veto the legislative branch bill.

In my view, comity between the two branches of government is exceedingly important, and it ought never to be the propensity of the executive branch to in any sense try to affect the legislative branch budget, whether it be on introduction, as part of the unified budget, or whether it be at the point where we adopt what is in the best interests of both parties and both Houses and send the product on to the President for his signature. I must add parenthetically that it is equally inappropriate to micromanage the budget of the executive office of the President.

Let me simply say I regret the President's action. On the other hand, I must say I wish we had not set it up for him quite so dramatically by sending him only two of the 13 regular appropriation bills prior to the beginning of the fiscal year and followed it up in the last month or so with only one more, the ag appropriations bill.

We will, I believe, end up with 8 or 9 of the legislative budget products of the Congress, the appropriations bills, signed into law. I hope we will not have a difficult time with a second CR. Hopefully we will sometime be able to agree on all 13 of them and have our budget in place, and when we send this bill down as part of a package, I hope it will be signed, even though I may personally disagree with some of the decisions we have made in this conference report.

I want to congratulate the gentleman from California [Mr. PACKARD] for a very difficult task well done. This bill is never easy for anyone, and as I have said several times, I simply wanted to be as good a ranking member for the gentleman from California [Mr. PACKARD] as the gentleman from California [Mr. LEWIS] and the gentleman from Florida [Mr. YOUNG] were for me during the years I chaired this committee.

But there are problems that need to be addressed, and I hope we will continue to address them both in the Committee on House Oversight and in the appropriations bill for the next fiscal year, as relates to a number of activities that we are engaged in here in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I will place the remainder of my remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, the legislative situation for this bill—the legislative branch appropriations bill for fiscal year 1996—has changed considerably since we passed the conference report on September 6.

A veto by the President was an unprecedented occurrence during my tenure in Congress.

So we are blazing new trails here in considering this bill for a second time.

President Clinton said he'd veto the bill for congressional operations if we sent it to him as one of the first appropriations bills. We did—and he did.

It is not advice I gave him. As the Members of the House know, vetoing the legislative branch bill was a historic first. It was never done during my 14-year tenure as chairman of this appropriations subcommittee.

I'm troubled that the time-honored tradition that Congress governs its own affairs without interference from the Executive has been breached.

I believe there is also a solid separation of powers argument against the President's veto as well.

But Congress also has a responsibility to make progress on appropriations bills.

The President is likely to sign most of the 13 regular appropriations bills.

But the President received only two of our regular 13 appropriations bills prior to the beginning of the fiscal year on October 1.

The Agriculture appropriations bill is the only appropriations bill we have sent to the President since September 26—over 4 weeks.

By not getting our work on the appropriations bills done, we've left ourselves vulnerable to the President's argument that we shouldn't be taking care of ourselves first.

So I'm pleased to see the ambitious House schedule for consideration of appropriations bills this week, and I hope we can show the President that we will do the people's business as well as our own.

I understand that H.R. 2492—with the exception of several technical corrections—is identical to the provisions of the House- and Senate-passed conference report for H.R. 1854, the bill vetoed by the President.

I signed the conference report on H.R. 1854 as a courtesy to Chairman PACKARD. RON PACKARD has done a good job under difficult circumstances during his maiden voyage as chairman.

But I opposed the conference report on the House floor for two major reasons: the elimination of the Office of Technology Assessment—which the House had voted to continue—and the cuts to the General Accounting Office of greater than 15 percent, far greater than the reductions in the House-passed bill.

I intend to oppose H.R. 2492 today because these provisions remain the same. I am also disappointed because—once more—we have missed a golden opportunity to enact lobby and gift reform.

In other ways, the conference report was an improvement upon the original House-passed bill: \$1.1 million was added for the Congressional Budget Office over the House committee recommendation—more important, we added 13 positions at CBO to cope with their new duties relative to analyzing unfunded mandates.

We restored cuts made to personnel at the Government Printing Office—we brought FTE's to 3,800, an additional 250 over the House level.

We restored funds for the depository library program. It's a good idea to move into the electronic age but the House bill attempted to force everyone to do it overnight.

We restored the Joint Committee on Printing. The Joint Committee has been an efficient method of overseeing printing operations; a divided operation between the House Oversight and Senate Rules Committees would have been a major change with unknown results.

We restored the Folklife Center at the Library and restored funding at the Library of Congress which had been temporarily earmarked for OTA. Neither was a real target for cuts, and the conference demonstrated that by restoring funds to both.

We kept the Flag Office alive; however, the cost of flags will rise to cover the costs of operating the Flag Office.

So there were some improvements to the House version of the bill. However, the shutdown of the Office of Technology Assessment [OTA] was particularly thoughtless. That action has been criticized around the country and in the international community.

But I'm reluctant to open the OTA issue at this late date.

OTA is resigned to their fate. Under the circumstances, the conference committee made generous provisions for OTA's closeout, and as a result, their closeout has been a model of professionalism.

OTA's many specialists have been finalizing reports at breakneck speed and a skeleton staff will be available until early next year to complete reports and provide for orderly close-down and orderly disposition of equipment and records.

OTA's professional closeout is just one more example of the caliber of the agency we are abolishing and the big mistake we are making.

In short, this bill is an improvement upon the original House-passed bill, but I will oppose it for the reasons I've outlined.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I will just make a conclusion remark.

I want to take this time to thank the gentleman from California [Mr. FAZIO] for the gentle way in which he operates here. I truly enjoy working with him.

All of the members of the subcommittee I have appreciated working with. They have all been very helpful in crafting this bill.

It is a good bill. Three hundred and five Members voted for it last time. I fully expect that more will vote for it this time. It is a good bill. It needs to go to the President and be signed.

If the entire Federal budget followed the model of our bill, we would balance the budget in 1 year and still have a small surplus left over. That is the model we have given to the Members of this body, and we hope that they will accept it as a good model, one that they can support and vote for, and I want to again thank the gentleman from California [Mr. FAZIO] for the privilege of working with him on this issue in this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska). Pursuant to House Resolution 239, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Pursuant to clause 7, rule XV, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 315, nays 106, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 747]

YEAS—315

Ackerman	Chabot	Fawell
Allard	Chambliss	Fields (TX)
Archer	Chapman	Flanagan
Army	Chenoweth	Foley
Bachus	Christensen	Forbes
Baesler	Chrysler	Fowler
Baker (CA)	Clayton	Fox
Baker (LA)	Clement	Franks (CT)
Baldacci	Clinger	Franks (NJ)
Ballenger	Coble	Frelinghuysen
Barcia	Coburn	Frisa
Barr	Collins (GA)	Frost
Barrett (NE)	Combest	Funderburk
Barrett (WI)	Cooley	Furse
Bartlett	Costello	Gallegly
Barton	Cox	Ganske
Bass	Cramer	Gekas
Bateman	Crane	Geren
Bentsen	Crapo	Gilchrest
Bereuter	Cremeans	Gillmor
Bilbray	Cubin	Gilman
Bilirakis	Cunningham	Gonzalez
Bishop	Danner	Goodlatte
Bliley	Davis	Goodling
Blute	Deal	Gordon
Boehlert	DeFazio	Goss
Bonilla	DeLay	Graham
Bono	Deutsch	Greenwood
Borski	Diaz-Balart	Gunderson
Boucher	Dickey	Gutknecht
Brewster	Dixon	Hall (OH)
Brown (FL)	Dooley	Hall (TX)
Brown (OH)	Doolittle	Hamilton
Brownback	Dornan	Hancock
Bryant (TN)	Doyle	Hansen
Bunn	Dreier	Hastert
Bunning	Duncan	Hastings (WA)
Burr	Dunn	Hayes
Burton	Edwards	Hayworth
Buyer	Ehlers	Hefley
Callahan	Ehrlich	Heineman
Calvert	Emerson	Herger
Camp	English	Hilleary
Canady	Ensign	Hobson
Cardin	Everett	Hoekstra
Castle	Ewing	Hoke

Holden	McInnis	Sawyer
Horn	McIntosh	Saxton
Hostettler	McKeon	Scarborough
Houghton	McNulty	Schaefer
Hunter	Meehan	Schiff
Hutchinson	Metcalf	Schumer
Hyde	Meyers	Scott
Inglis	Mica	Seastrand
Istook	Miller (CA)	Sensenbrenner
Jackson-Lee	Miller (FL)	Shadegg
Jefferson	Molinar	Shaw
Johnson (CT)	Mollohan	Shays
Johnson, E. B.	Montgomery	Shuster
Johnson, Sam	Moorhead	Skeen
Jones	Morella	Skelton
Kanjorski	Murtha	Smith (MI)
Kasich	Myers	Smith (NJ)
Kelly	Myrick	Smith (TX)
Kennedy (RI)	Nethercutt	Smith (WA)
Kildee	Neumann	Solomon
Kim	Ney	Souder
King	Norwood	Spence
Kingston	Nussle	Spatt
Klecza	Obey	Stark
Klug	Ortiz	Stearns
Knollenberg	Orton	Stockman
Kolbe	Oxley	Stump
LaHood	Packard	Stupak
Lantos	Parker	Talent
Largent	Paxon	Tanner
Latham	Payne (VA)	Tate
LaTourette	Peterson (FL)	Taylor (MS)
Laughlin	Petri	Taylor (NC)
Lazio	Pickett	Tejeda
Leach	Pombo	Thomas
Lewis (CA)	Pomeroy	Thornberry
Lewis (KY)	Porter	Torkildsen
Lightfoot	Portman	Trafficant
Lincoln	Poshard	Upton
Linder	Pryce	Visclosky
Lipinski	Quillen	Vucanovich
Livingston	Quinn	Walker
LoBiondo	Radanovich	Walsh
Lofgren	Ramstad	Wamp
Longley	Reed	Watts (OK)
Lucas	Regula	Weldon (FL)
Luther	Richardson	Weller
Maloney	Riggs	Whitfield
Manton	Rivers	Wicker
Manzullo	Roberts	Williams
Martini	Roemer	Wilson
Mascara	Rogers	Wise
McCarthy	Rohrabacher	Wolf
McCollum	Ros-Lehtinen	Woolsey
McCrery		Wynn
McDade	Roukema	Young (AK)
McDermott	Royce	Young (FL)
McHale	Sabo	Zeliff
McHugh	Salmon	Zimmer

NAYS—106

Abercrombie	Gejdenson	Pallone
Andrews	Gephardt	Pastor
Becerra	Gibbons	Payne (NJ)
Beilenson	Green	Pelosi
Berman	Gutierrez	Peterson (MN)
Bevill	Harman	Rahall
Bonior	Hastings (FL)	Rangel
Browder	Hefner	Rose
Brown (CA)	Hilliard	Roybal-Allard
Bryant (TX)	Hinchey	Rush
Clay	Hoyer	Sanders
Clyburn	Jacobs	Sanford
Coleman	Johnson (SD)	Schroeder
Collins (IL)	Johnston	Serrano
Collins (MI)	Kaptur	Skaggs
Condit	Kennedy (MA)	Slaughter
Conyers	Kennelly	Stenholm
Coyne	Klink	Stokes
de la Garza	LaFalce	Studds
DeLauro	Levin	Thompson
Dellums	Lewis (GA)	Thornton
Dicks	Lowey	Thurman
Dingell	Markey	Torres
Doggett	Martinez	Torricelli
Durbin	Matsui	Towns
Engel	McKinney	Velazquez
Eshoo	Meek	Vento
Evans	Menendez	Volkmer
Farr	Minge	Ward
Fattah	Mink	Waters
Fazio	Moran	Watt (NC)
Filner	Nadler	Waxman
Flake	Neal	Wyden
Foglietta	Oberstar	Yates
Ford	Olver	
Frank (MA)	Owens	

NOT VOTING—11

Boehner	Sisisky	Waldholtz
Fields (LA)	Tauzin	Weldon (PA)
Mfume	Tiahrt	White
Moakley	Tucker	

□ 1303

Ms. KAPTUR, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. BEILENSEN, and Mr. CONYERS changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 1905, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 248 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 248

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 1905) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes. All points of order against the conference report and against its consideration are waived.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. QUILLEN] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. BEILENSEN], pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 248 waives all points of order against the conference report to accompany H.R. 1905, the Energy and Water Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1996 and its consideration.

Mr. Speaker, only 2 of the 13 appropriations bills have been signed into law, and we need to expedite consideration of these measures as they are reported from conference.

Chairman JOHN MYERS and ranking member TOM BEVILL and the rest of the conferees did an excellent job, as always. They worked closely with the authorizing committees, and have brought forth a balanced bill which is \$707 million below the fiscal year 1995 level.

I'm particularly pleased that sufficient funds were made available for the Tennessee Valley Authority, which provides important services for the 7-State region which makes up the Tennessee Valley area. These TVA functions would otherwise have to be provided by the Corps of Engineers or some other Federal agency, which would be more costly in my opinion.

Mr. Speaker, this is one of only a few appropriations bills that the President

is expected to sign rather than veto, so I urge my colleagues to adopt this rule and pass this conference report without delay.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BEILENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. QUILLEN] for yielding the customary one-half hour of debate time to me, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, we do not oppose this rule. The majority seems now to have accepted as standard practice, rules such as this one waiving all points of order against conference reports for appropriations bills, and against their consideration.

The conferees' resolution of the disagreements in this legislation were made in such a manner that we understand the President is almost certain to sign the bill into law. That is good news for this appropriations bill, at least.

Mr. Speaker, this bill deals with some major environmental, energy and natural resource issues, and many Members are especially concerned about the clear shift in direction that is reflected in the funding priorities in these areas.

For example, the bill makes deep cuts in research and development budgets for solar and other renewable energy sources. Those accounts would be cut by 29 percent from the current level.

These energy sources are essential to helping our Nation reach several very important goals, including reducing the trade deficit, curbing gas emissions and air pollution from energy use, and reducing our Nation's dependence on imported oil—much of which comes from the politically volatile Middle East. The large cut in spending for development of these resources will mean a greatly reduced commitment to achieving these goals, which is troubling, to be frank about it, Mr. Speaker, to many of us.

Meanwhile, funding for Army Corps of Engineers' water projects is reduced by only 6 percent. Not only is that a relatively small cut compared to that provided for renewable energy resources, it is very small compared to the reductions that are being applied this year to many other valuable domestic programs—for example, the one-third reduction in spending that would be applied to the Environmental Protection Agency under the House-passed VA-HUD appropriations bill. If this appropriations bill is viewed in the context of all the other budget decisions the House is making this year, the high priority that the majority has placed on protecting water projects really ought to be questioned.

Mr. Speaker, to repeat, we do not oppose this rule, and we urge our colleagues to approve it so that we may proceed to consideration of the conference report for the energy and water appropriations bill.

Mr. Speaker, I advise my friend and colleague from Tennessee that we have no requests for time on our side and, pending his ending on his side, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Colorado [Mr. MCINNIS], a valuable member of the House Committee on Rules.

(Mr. MCINNIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous material.)

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, first of all I appreciate the gentleman from Tennessee Yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 248, a rule which waives all points of order against the conference report to accompany H.R. 1905, the Energy and Water Development Appropriations for fiscal year 1996. I urge my colleagues to support the adoption of this rule, and I want to briefly discuss section 507 of the conference report.

Section 507 provides that "[i]n order to ensure the timely implementation of the Colorado Ute Indian Water Rights Settlement Act of 1988, the Secretary of the Interior is directed to proceed without delay with construction of those facilities in conformance with the final Biological Opinion for the Animas-La Plata project, Colorado and New Mexico, dated October 25, 1991." This language does not seek to waive environmental requirements. However, the conference came to the judgment that this project has already more than satisfied environmental requirements. For example, two separate biological opinions under the Endangered Species Act have been completed. One section 404(r) permit exemption under the Clean Water Act was granted. Furthermore, an environmental impact statement and supplemental draft environmental impact statement under NEPA have occurred, and there are still more reviews currently underway.

This project has been the subject of lengthy environmental consideration, and we are simply saying, Enough is enough. It is time to move forward.

The simple fact is that the construction of the Animas-La Plata project must begin immediately in order to possibly meet the terms of the 1986 settlement agreement between two tribes of native Americans, the United States, and other parties. If the two Ute tribes do not begin receiving water by January 1, 2001, then they have an option until January 1, 2005, to reject water from the Animas-La Plata Project and to institute litigation to obtain direct flow rights to the water with a 100-year-old priority date. That litigation will have a severe economic impact on the rural and urban economies of Colorado and New Mexico, jeopardize the water rights of countless of people throughout the Four Corners region, and cost the U.S. taxpayers millions of dollars. This Congress cannot